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No. 18,506. 號六零百五千八萬一第 日二十二月七年巳丁 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1917. 六拜禮 號八月九年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
8.00	to 10.00	" ... "	10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" ... "	15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	... "	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" ... "	15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" ... "	15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" ... "	10 "
2.15	to 5.00	" ... "	15 "
5.00	to 8.00	" ... "	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

5.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
10.30	to 11.00	" ... "	10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	... "	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30	" ... "	15 "
5.30	to 6.30	" ... "	10 "
6.00	to 6.30	" ... "	15 "
6.30	to 8.00	" ... "	10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express.	No. 5 Local.	No. 7 Through Slow.	No. 9 Local.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 19 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.28		8.33		12.35	4.10		
SHEK LUNG ..dep.	8.40		11.16		1.50	5.25		
Shum Chun ..dep.	10.25	9.05	4.80	11.45	3.40	7.10	6.15	9.05
Sheung Shui ..dep.	—	9.12	4.37	11.52	—	—	6.22	9.12
Fanling ..dep.	—	9.15	4.41	11.56	—	—	6.25	9.16
Taipo Market..dep.	—	9.25	4.52	12.06	—	—	6.33	—
Taipo ..dep.	—	9.32	4.58	12.13	—	—	6.39	9.27
Shatin ..dep.	—	9.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	6.48	—
Yaumati ..dep.	—	9.48	5.28	12.28	—	—	6.53	—
Hung Hom ..dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.42	—	—	7.03	—
KOWLOON ..arr.	11.05	9.05	5.33	12.45	4.09	7.50	7.05	9.02

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local.	*No. 6 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Slow.	No. 10 Local.	No. 12 Thro' Express.	No. 14 Local.	No. 16 Local.	No. 18 Thro' Express.	No. 20 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry leave ... H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.35	3.15	5.05
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.28	12.10	1.28	1.48	3.30	5.18
Hung Hom..dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.32	—	1.32	1.52	—	5.22
Yaumati ..dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	—	1.38	1.58	—	5.27
Shatin ..dep.	7.11	"	9.55	10.52	—	1.48	2.09	"	5.38
Taipo ..dep.	7.24	"	10.09	11.04	—	2.01	2.21	"	5.52
Taipo Market..dep.	7.27	"	10.12	11.08	—	2.03	2.23	"	5.56
Fanling ..dep.	7.37	"	10.22	11.17	—	2.14	2.34	"	6.01
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	"	10.25	11.20	"	2.18	2.37	"	6.07
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12
dep.	8.50	11.00			12.55			4.16	
SHEK LUNG dep.	10.35	3.10			2.35			6.06	
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) ..arr.	12.48	5.24			5.40			7.18	

Saturdays and Sundays only. Saturdays only. Saturdays excepted.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53	108 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24	44 "

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Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	"	650 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	"	66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 "	"	28 "

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Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
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Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 8th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1917. [2

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
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The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
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[15 MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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AND

VICTOR RECORDS

NOTICE.

Owing to the high rate of exchange ruling, 20% discount will be allowed on Victrolas and Victor Records for cash with order, and 10% discount on monthly accounts, from 1st September.

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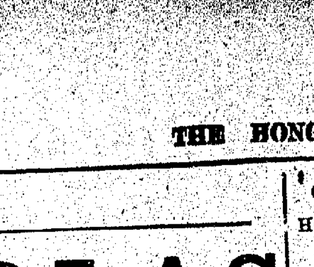
Summit



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BECAUSE ONE OUGHT.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 636.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong, 14th Sunday after Trinity, 9th September, 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.). Introit, Psalm 23; Hymns, 25, 317, 515 (209) and 551; Service, Merbecke. Matins 11 a.m. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Savage; Psalms, Crotch, Crotch, Macfarren and Turle; Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Pye; Benedictus, Garratt; Hymns, 209 and 156. God Save the King. Evensong 6 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Davy, Pymar and Wallace; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Rivetault (16th morning); Hymns, 210, 185 and 20. *N.B.*—Psalm 47, verses 1, 2, 5 and 6 in unison; Psalm 48, verses 1, 2, 9 and 13 in unison; Psalm 49, verses 1, 2, 5, 13 and 16 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon, 9th September, 1917. 14th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8. Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Ferial; Venite, Savage; Psalms, 9th morning, As Set; Te Deum, Woodward Smart and Turle; Hymns, 7, 567, 368 and 590. God Save the King. Evening Prayer at 6. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, 9th evening, As Set; Magnificat, Stainer; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 22, 300, 10 and 21. Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 9th September. Morning Service at 11. Hymns 388, 545, 198, 563 and 518. Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 454, 352, 155, 425 and 351. Preacher, Lieut. Sylvester Lee.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Berrick	St. Louis
Ginchaong	Foochow
Hangyiak, 51, Bonham Strand	Sourabaya
Horsimon	New York
Hockseng&in	Semarang
Kwongaikleong...	Paket
Laupksan	Taipeh
Owachua Choong, 39, Napechau Street	Calcutta
Saichoy...	Offensound, Ontario
Sikkew, Cheng Yick	Calcutta
Stewart, Frederick, Chartered Bank	Melbourne
Tiowankee	Bangkok
Tbyekee, Boonhung Kai ...	Penang
Weihenga, Agents, s.s. *Sinia Maru*	Sourabaya.
Wingsai	Singapore
Yeetai, c/o Kwanhunchan ...	Newchwang
Yulunghing	San Francisco

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Butz, Hongkong Hotel ...	Kobe
Yuwang	Shanghai
Kishimote, c/o *Ryojun Maru*, Dodwell	Tokio
Sonnahohing, Suichow Eng ...	Shanghai
Seewabching Co, Tebpodoo Street	Shanghai
Sakigake	Osaka
Sanchongtung	Shanghai
Ah Foo Yun Toong	Cavite, Manila
Smith	Shanghai
Consul Nilson, Hongkong Hotel	Stockholm
Wang Yis Chou	Peking

ON THE RAIDERS' TRAIL.

HOW NAVAL AIRMEN FIGHT THE INVADER.

[BY WILLIAM POLLOCK.]

With that air of almost resentful boredom which most telephone operators seem to acquire, the duty orderly took the receiver off its hook and shouted an impatient "Hullo" into the transmitter.

The message was short, but very much to the point. It reported that a large number of enemy aeroplanes were steering towards the English coast, gave their course and the time when they were sighted last, the approximate height at which they were flying, and mentioned the source from which the information had reached the divisional headquarters.

At the first sound of the alarm three extremely boyish-looking flight sub-lieutenants, arrayed in monkey-jackets and grey flannel trousers, and taking their ease in deck chairs, had jumped to their feet, thrown their cigarettes away, and fled precipitately into the office. They reappeared, accompanied by two others, forcing flying caps on their heads, as the machines were being run out. It was quite plain they were all filled with an eagerness to get up and do something.

Following them, with only slightly less youthful haste, came the C.O. himself. Rather like schoolboys in the presence of their head, they gathered round to hear what he had to say, and to take their instructions. Then, saluting, they turned, ran to their respective "buses," and hopped in. It was the real thing—a chance to have a go at the Hun.

"CONTACT."

In front of each aeroplane, ready to swing the prop., stood a mechanic, and on either side of it other mechanics—three men to a machine. Wriggling into his seat, every pilot quickly tested his controls, satisfied himself that his machine-gun and all else was in order, and then, in his turn, switched the electric switch which sets the starting magneto sparking, and shouted "Contact!"

The C.O. was the first to get off; and at half-minute intervals five other props. began to hum. In under five minutes from the alarm reaching the station six machines were speeding and climbing into space, hot to sight and chase and engage the enemy. It is not the fault of the pilots of the Navy that flies if those who invade England by air get back scot free.

For an hour the machines were lost to view. Where they had gone and what they were doing no one on the station knew. At the end of the hour, very high up, but spiralling down, one of them was seen returning. In half an hour four more were home. All the machines were undamaged, and all the pilots had the same story, varying only in details, to tell—they had sighted the Huns, but had been unable to catch and engage them. The last any one had seen of the sixth machine was as it pursued the enemy across the Channel at a tremendous speed.

Two hours later the still aggrieved speaking telephone orderly took down another message from the divisional commander.

It was rather a chatty signal—for a naval one. It said several very interesting things, among them that a certain flight sub-lieutenant had landed in France, after attacking and driving down into the sea three hostile machines.

GERMAN EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.

Germany's misuse of her embassies and consulates in foreign countries while secretly planning hostilities and during the war has been so greatly at variance with the accepted rules of civilization that fresh proof of it always causes some surprise. The late evidence is seen in Norway, where the German Embassy recently received a supply of bombs, brought from Berlin by a messenger whose baggage was not subject to inspection because he was in the diplomatic service. These bombs, carefully disguised, were to be placed in the holds of Norwegian ships. It was by a messenger of this class that germs of anthrax and glanders, with bombs in many forms, were carried to the German Embassy in Roumania just before the war. Some time later they were found buried in the Ambassador's garden, accompanied by written instructions as to the way in which they should be used. Everybody knows that Germany has had agents in the United States for the employment of incendiaries and murderers, who caused the destruction of munition factories—with much loss of life—placed bombs in the cargoes of ships, and plotted many crimes. We have prosecuted and convicted Germany's Consul General at San Francisco and his associates for destroying powder factories and the cargoes of ships at Pacific ports.

All over the world Germany's consulates have been and still are a part of her elaborate spy system, which was completed some time before the beginning of the war. The record which shows how these agencies have been employed by the Berlin Government, with the consent and approval of the German people, presumably enlightened by education and intellectual culture, is a dark blot on the history of the human race.—*New York Times.*

BISHOP'S TALES OF THE POOR.

"How can we talk of the increase of the race," asked the Bishop of Chelmsford in Bow Church, Cheapside, recently, "when families of seven or eight have to be reared on 20s. or 25s. a week?"

In Bethnal Green he saw three children eating, with their mother's coffin in their midst, in the only room they had. In another case the corpse of a boy of 14 lay eight days in the living room of the family, and the father explained, "I couldn't bear to think of the parish burying him, and was hoping to borrow the money."

"You think," added the bishop, "of 100 children being killed by an air raid, but do not forget the thousands killed by these awful social surroundings."

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the Subscription List to date:—

Acknowledged to 16th August, 1917		$25,223.18
Since received:—		
Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, August subscription		20.00
Members Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gander...		45.00
M.S.S. Sub. for September		5.00
L.E.S.H.		5.00
Collected by Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton—List No. 1:—		
M.C.B.B.	$52.00	
The Oil Kings	35.00	
H.H.	20.00	
C.C., A.E.G., P.P., G.A.P., Wallaby II., at $10	50.00	
A.O.L., H.W.K., at $6	12.00	
G.T.E., A.W.L.R. T.J.F., C.E.S.,		
F.A.W., S.W., B.S.N.,		
J. McH., H.C.S.,		
N.S.M., J.V.R.,		
E.H.S., J.P., J.S.D.,		
W.—and H., C.H.,		
E.J.W., W.H.S., A.S.,		
C.B.B., C.P.H.H.,		
C.S.A., E.R.T.,		
G.C.M., S.H.D., R.S., S.N., at $5	135.00	
J.H.R., R.K., J.B., E.A., H.H., P.H.H., W.S., at $3	21.00	
T.H.B., K.M.C., at $2.50	5.00	
A.R.A., W.B., J.R.K., F.W.J., D.J.F.		
H.W.M., E.M.F.,		
A.D.C., C.N.D.,		
R.G.H., H.J.N.,		
C.H.B., R.A.R.,		
T.R.C., R.A.W.,		
H.E.M., A.S.L.,		
R.T.B., T.C.D.,		
W.J.H., G.A.T., R.M.,		
C.B.L., H.W.D.,		
D.E.C., W.R.M.,		
C.B.B., P.M.H.,		
G.M.L., at $2	58.00	
P.A.C., Moore, L.S. at $1	3.00	
Anonymous donations ...	16.00	
		411.00
		$23,709.18
Expended to 16th Aug. 1917	$23,143.69	
Since expended:—		
1,000 Cigarettes for Naval Ratings in Hongkong.		
25,000 Cigarettes for local troops.		
100,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front	333.52	
		23,477.21
Balance on hand		$ 231.97

W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1917.

NEW AMERICAN ANTISEPTIC

PROPERTIES OF "MERCUROPHEN."

Major Hampton Young, a member of the American Medical Unit recently arrived in England, has presented to the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology, Middlesex Hospital, a quantity of "Mercurophen," a new antiseptic discovered by Messrs. Jay Frank Schamberg, John A. Kolmer, and George W. Raiziss at the Dermatological Research Laboratories of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, and reported on by them in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association of May 19th, the publication having been hastened after two years of research "in view of the fact that our country is now at war with a foreign Power." The staff of the Bland-Sutton Institute has already gone some distance in the examination of Mercurophen with reference to its germ-destroying properties, and there is no doubt that it will prove very useful in the sterilising of surgical instruments, for it is demonstrated that it does not corrode them as does corrosive sublimate. Its action in the presence serum, however, which is a most important matter, and its effect on human tissues, have not been tested at the Middlesex, and some time must elapse before the results of the investigations of Dr. Browning and his co-workers there can be announced.

Mercurophen is No. 99 of many compounds which the American researches show to exhibit remarkable germicidal properties in laboratory tests. Fully named, it is "Sodium oxymercuryorthonitro phenolate." The United States Hygienic Laboratory is now investigating certain of its properties, and the compound has been placed in the hands of some Philadelphia surgeons, with the object of having a determination of its clinical uses and value made as quickly as possible. Meantime its discoverers make for it claims of which the following is a short summary:—

1.—In the "antiseptic test" it exhibits against *Staphylococcus aureus* fifty times greater activity than mercuric chloride; it destroys these bacteria on prolonged exposure in bouillon in a dilution of 1: 10,000,000.

2.—In a menstruum of ascites fluid it is 200 times more germicidal against *Staphylococcus aureus* than mercuric chloride.

3.—By the Rideal-Walker method Mercurophen exhibits 10,000 times greater germicidal power against the *Bacillus typhosus* than phenol, and over thirty times greater activity than mercuric chloride.

4.—It sterilises ordinary rubber tubing in thirty minutes in a dilution of 1: 100,000; mercuric chloride requires a dilution of 1: 16,000.

5.—The precipitating effect of mercuric chloride on human serum proteins is four to five times greater than that exhibited by Mercurophen.

6.—Mercurophen administered intravenously in rabbits has a lower toxicity than mercuric chloride.—*Morning Post.*

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

1.—APPOINTMENT.

Corporal H. W. Petley, Machine Gun Company, to be Sergeant Instructor. Corporal Petley is appointed Lance-Sergeant, dated 5th September, 1917.

2.—STRENGTH.

Private R. Innes is permitted to resign under the provisions of Section 7 (2) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917.

3.—PROMOTION.

Lance-Corporal F. Meade, "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon, to be Corporal, dated 5th September, 1917.

4.—LEAVE.

R.Q.M.S. J. Rodger is granted 2 months' sick leave, from 7th September, 1917.
Spr. P. Tester is granted 3 months' sick leave, from 28th August, 1917.
Spr. N. MacArthur is granted 1 month's sick leave, 1st September, 1917.
Spr. G. B. Layton is granted 1 month's sick leave, 21st September, 1917.
Spr. W. Thom is granted 3 weeks' sick leave, from 10th September, 1917.

ORDERS.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

5.—PARADES.

Monday, 10th September:—
5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (formerly Belchers 6" Section) at Belchers Battery. Range Takers' class only.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (formerly Artillery Battery) at Belchers Battery. Range Takers only.
Tuesday, 11th September:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at Belchers Battery.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery.
Thursday, 13th September:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.
Friday, 14th September:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers.
5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers and Setters' class only) at Belchers Battery.
5.30 Left Half Company (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

6.—PARADES.

Monday, 10th September:—
4.45 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 1 Platoon, "A" Co., H.K.V.R., at Lower Tram Station under Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 5 Platoon, "B" Co., H.K.V.R., at Kennedy Road Range under Lieut. B. Branch, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5.10 p.m. Machine Gun Company (members of the Corps formerly in the Centre Section M.G.C.), drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5.15 p.m. Machine Gun Company (members of the Corps formerly in the Machine Gun Section, H.K.V.R.) at Wellington Barracks. Dress: Clean Fatigue.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section (members of the Corps formerly in the Signalling Section, H.K.V.R.) at Defence Corps Headquarters. Privates Gompertz, Mattingley and Wilson will parade at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.
5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill Order.
5.30 p.m. "A" Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Platoons (members of the Corps formerly in the Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company), on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training. Dress: Drill Order with pouches.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (formerly H.K.V.C.) on Murray Parade Ground under Corporals Grimes, Edgcumbe, Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill Order.
Tuesday, 11th September:—
7.10 a.m. Machine Gun Company (members of the Corps formerly in the Scouts Company M.G. Detachment) at D.C. Headquarters.
4.45 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 2 Platoon, "A" Co., H.K.V.R., at Lower Tram Station under 2nd Lieut. A. M. Thornhill, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 6 Platoon, "B" Co., H.K.V.R., at Kennedy Road under Lieut. C. W. Beswick, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5.15 p.m. Mounted Section on Cricket Ground (dismounted). Tests of Elementary Training. Dress: Drill Order with pouches.
5.30 p.m. "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon (members of the Corps formerly in the Left Section M.G. Co. and the Civil Service Company) at D.C. Headquarters. Section drill and Visual Training. Dress: Drill Order.
5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at D.C. Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section (members of the Corps formerly in the Signalling Section, H.K.V.C., "A" and "B" Classes) at Happy Valley. Heliograph and Flag Station work. Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
Wednesday, 12th September:—
4.45 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 3 Platoon, "A" Co., H.K.V.R., at Lower Tram Station under 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 7 Platoon, "B" Co., H.K.V.R., at Kennedy Road Range under 2nd Lieut. F. H. Thomas, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5.30 p.m. "A" Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Platoons (members of the Corps formerly in Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company) at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training. Dress: Drill Order with pouches.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

RECOGNITION FOR MAJOR CARTER.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Chamberlain, replying to questions by Sir J. Jardine and Mr. Houston, said:—Major Carter has suffered no injury and will suffer none in his career on account of the efforts which he made to bring to notice and to secure a remedy for the deplorable defects in the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia. I am only waiting till copies of the Report of the Commission can reach India to bring his conduct to the notice of the Government of India with a view to his services receiving suitable recognition. Meanwhile I may say that on account of his special knowledge and experience he was sent home in May, 1916, to advise as to the fitting out of hospital ships, etc., building in this country for Mesopotamia, and he has been engaged on this and similar work at the War Office ever since. Far from desiring to penalize him, the Government of India have more than once applied for his services, but on each occasion the War Office replied that he could not be spared from the valuable work he is now doing. Major Carter was granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel on August 8th, 1916. He had the rank of major for three years previous to that date. He joined the Indian Medical Service from this country in 1902 at the age of 26.

Mr. Houston—In view of the great services this gentleman has rendered to the nation and the treatment he has received at the hands of his superiors, will the British Government show their appreciation of his services and their condemnation of his treatment by granting him immediately superior rank?

Mr. Chamberlain—I have nothing to add to the perfectly explicit statement I have already made.

Sir J. Jardine asked whether the attention of the Government of India would be directed to Ecclesiastes, ix., 15. (Laughter.) ["Now there was found in it (the city) a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man."]

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. G. C. Nazer, of the Yangtsze Insurance Co., now serving with his Majesty's Forces at the front, was wounded on July 14th.

Lieut. H. E. Molloy, Bucks Battalion, is reported missing. Prior to going home Mr. H. E. Molloy was stationed in Ningpo for the Government Railways, and will be remembered by his numerous friends in Shanghai as being a member of the Fire Brigade.

5.30 p.m. Recruits (formerly in H.K.V.R.) on Cricket Ground under Sergt. Oxberry.
Thursday, 13th September:—
7.10 a.m. Machine Gun Section (members of the Corps, formerly in Scouts Company M. G. Detachment) at D. C. Headquarters.
5.00 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 4 Platoon, "A" Coy., H.K.V.R., on Kennedy Road Range under Lieut. J. Owen Hughes, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5.15 p.m. Signalling Section (members of the Corps formerly in Signalling Section, H.K.V.R.), at Defence Corps Headquarters. Privates Gompertz, Mattingley and Wilson will parade at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.
Friday, 14th September:—
5 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 3 Platoon, "A" Coy., H.K.V.R., on Kennedy Road Range under 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifles.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (formerly H.K.V.C.) on Murray Parade Ground under Corporals Grimes, Edgcumbe, Edmonds and Meade. Dress: Drill Order.
5.30 p.m. Recruits (formerly H.K.V.R.) on Cricket Ground under Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section (members of the Corps formerly in Signalling Section H.K.V.C., "A" and "B" Classes) at Happy Valley. Heliograph and Flag Station work.
Saturday, 15th September:—
7.10 a.m. Members of the Corps (formerly in Scouts Company), as detailed by Sergt. Major Ramsay, at D. C. Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.
Members of the Corps formerly in No. 8 Platoon, "B" Coy., H.K.V.R., and others resident in Kowloon will complete their T.E.T. (Grouping) at Kowloon under Sergt.-Major Cooke. Time and Place to be notified later.

7.—DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 9th Sept., to the morning of Sunday 16th Sept.—Members of the Corps formerly in "B" Company, H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer—2nd Lieut. G. C. Moxon.
On duty September 16th, "A" Coy. No. 3 Platoon (formerly Right Sec. M. G. Co.)
On duty September 17th, "A" Coy. No. 4 Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M. G. Co. and Civil Service Coy.)
On duty September 18th, Machine Gun Company (formerly Centre Sec. M. G. Co.)
On duty September 19th, "A" Coy. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty September 20th, "A" Coy. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)
On duty September 21st, "A" Coy. No. 3 Platoon (formerly Right Sec. M. G. Co.)
On duty September 22nd, "A" Coy. No. 4 Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M. G. Co. and Civil Service Coy.)
Orderly Officer from 16th to 22nd Sept.—Lieut. H. W. B. Kennett.

G. N. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, Hongkong Defence Corps.
Hongkong, September 7th, 1717.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EDUCATIONAL MATTER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The holding of the Oxford Preliminary Examination so late in the year is entirely due to the war. The original papers were on the unfortunate *Mongolia*. As duplicates of the papers were sent by another mail it was decided to hold the examination as soon as they arrived. This has been done. A little judicious enquiry on the part of "Parent" might have elwinted his letter and prevented him making incorrect statements regarding the length of the delay (which has not been eight weeks) and the connection of "our local scholastic heads" with the matter.—Yours, etc.,

THE LOCAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The candidates at the Oxford Local Exams. are grateful to "Parent" for bringing to the notice of the public what they consider to be most unfair treatment on the part of those in charge of these exams. We had prepared for the exam. to be held on 16th July last, but were told at the last moment that it was not going to take place this season as the papers had not arrived. Subsequently, we were notified that the exams. would be held some time in the first week of August, notwithstanding the fact that our holidays had already started. When the day arrived we were again told that it was a "false alarm." It was not until Friday last, the 31st ult., that we were notified of the exam.

Now, Mr. Editor, would this nonsense be tolerated by our schoolmasters at Home? I think not! And I venture to say that this is about the first time that an important exam. is held after we had totally discarded our books and were given holidays on account of the excessive heat in this beautiful island.

Thanking you for the insertion of the above.—I am, Yours truly,

A CANDIDATE.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1917.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The thanks of all Service men are due to you for the sympathetic attitude your paper has taken up with regard to the vexed question of the Service Dollar. Constant appeals have been made to the Home Government by the Senior Naval and Military authorities and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and China Association. It has all been in vain. The authorities have wilfully shut their ears to all requests. Nothing has been done, and the burden increases every day for those wearing the King's uniform.

There remains one weapon to use, and that a very powerful one, viz., the Home Press. It is a truism to say that the war would have been lost long ago had it not been for the pressure brought to bear on the Government by our patriotic Press. We have only to recall the Shell Shortage Scandal. It was the Northcliffe Press that had the courage to speak out and so saved the Empire. Other instances of the power of the Press to force our blind politicians to take the right path will readily occur to you.

One does not suggest that the Service Dollar Scandal bears comparison in importance with such an illustration as I have used, but I give it as an instance, amongst many, of the influence of the Press, and I feel confident that if we could enlist their sympathy the victory would be won. A clear exposition of the whole matter, signed by the leading business men of the Colony and dispatched to the principal newspapers at Home, would in all probability bear fruit.—I am, Yours faithfully,

"BECOMING DOLLARLESS."

[We cordially agree with our correspondent.—ED., *H.D.P.*]

CHANGES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was contemplating any change in the organization of the diplomatic service whereby it might be more freely opened to persons of talent; and whether, in consideration of the rapid changes brought about in other spheres of government as a consequence of the stress of war conditions, he would expedite all those changes.

Lord R. Cecil replied that changes in the diplomatic service of the nature indicated were in contemplation, but candidates would naturally not be available until after the war.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 31st.

WORKING FOR CONSOLIDATION.

Political events of the last few weeks prove the inexpediency of the Western mind hastening to conclusions as to the course of events. When it was obvious to the world that President Feng Kuo-chang and Premier Tuan Chi-jui were at one in their policy for the consolidation of the Government and the re-organisation of the Administration, most people anticipated that the Peking authorities would either fight the recalcitrant element which found refuge in the South or induce them to see reason probably by means of financial arguments. Neither of these courses has been adopted. The Government knew their own strength and the weakness of their opponents, and, in homely phraseology, the extremists have been allowed the sufficiency of rope which is required for their own hanging. The mock Parliament at Canton, as it is termed here, has advertised itself well, with the result that even their own friends had to admit their hopelessness as a serious aggregation of politicians or of patriots. Fighting has ceased in the region of Szechuan. It may be true that it amounts to little more than an armistice, but the fact that Wu Kwang-hsi, who was recently appointed Investigation Commissioner in Szechuan and was preparing to lead an expedition into that province with a view to arranging a settlement between the Szechuanese and the Yunnanese, has returned to Peking is not without significance. Indeed, it is not too much to infer that the situation in that disturbed area has taken a favourable turn. Then, too, the Government's approval of Li Yao-han, nominee of the Tuchun of Kwangtung, as Civil Governor is indicative that an understanding is being reached between Peking and Canton. Even the fire-eating Tuchun of Yunnan is coming into line, his transition to the path of duty and allegiance to the Central Government being made easy by the typical "face-saving" arrangements devised at this end. Altogether, it may be said that consolidation is not far off. The declaration of war against the Central Empires seems likely to prove a greater blessing for China than its most sanguine advocates contemplated.

Opposition to the National Council is being disarmed, and perfervid parliamentarians are beginning to admit that the special circumstances of the times demand special measures if a semblance of government is to be attained.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the week was the departure of Li Yuan-hung from Peking. That he was permitted to leave the capital is ample proof of the Government's confidence in the ex-President and of their belief that he will not lend himself to any schemes of the Mock Parliament assembled in Canton. He was given a most demonstrative farewell, cabinet ministers, high military officials and others assembling on the platform to say good-bye. He will stay for some time in Tientsin, and will subsequently go abroad, his former private secretary, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, having agreed to leave Shanghai and its entanglements and travel with his chief.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER'S ALLEGED DEMANDS.

A bombshell dropped in diplomatic and ministerial circles could not have created greater dismay than the announcement made by the *Peking Daily News* on Wednesday that the Italian Minister had presented three demands to the Waichiao-pu a few days before. These demands were said to be, firstly, compensation for the Italian barber who was injured by a bullet during the fighting in Peking on July 12th; secondly, the employment of Italians in the Customs service; and, thirdly, the cession of the Austrian Concession in Tientsin. While there might be, and undoubtedly is, a basis of truth in the statement regarding the demands, it was apparent to "the man in the street" that the verbatim report of Count Aliotti's remarks on that occasion was simply absurd. The expected denial was soon forthcoming. His Excellency admitted having presented certain demands, which undoubtedly were not of the highly sensational character represented by the newspaper. The claim for compensation to the Italian barber was correct, but it was not true that the Minister demanded that a number of Italians should be employed in the Customs service. He did not suggest that one or two of his nationals might be given posts in the service rendered vacant by the dismissal of German and Austrian *employés*. Neither

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 7th.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Owing to the conflicting opinions among important personages the formation of the Provisional Government is delayed.

ENEMY MONEY.

The Tuchun has received a telegram from Peking stating that if there is any money belonging to enemies in the various Chinese banks it must be kept intact. The Central Authorities must be notified before it is drawn upon.

PRESSMEN ENTERTAINED.

The Tuchun entertained the editors of the chief newspapers in Canton yesterday.

A RUMOUR DENIED.

The report that Li Lieh-kwan had left Canton is untrue. He is still living in the Agricultural Investigation Farm.

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S NEW POLICY.

The new Civil Governor has proposed that the incoming troops shall camp in the suburbs of the city, in order to keep the people quiet.

The Civil Governor visited various Consuls on the Shameen yesterday. Since his arrival in Canton he has appointed four magistrates.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Cheung Ping-lun has been appointed Private Secretary of the Governor-General. This post was refused by Wu Hon-man who recently returned to Canton and is now living in the Public Park.

VARIOUS.

The Tuchun has sent additional artillery to White Cloud mountain.

Li Lieh-kwan visited Dr. Sun Yat-sen yesterday when a discussion of various important question lasted between seven and eight hours.

Many people became excited yesterday owing to the sudden decision of the Yuet-Hon Railway Co. to remove a great deal of their property to the Shameen.

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was it true that he demanded the cession of the Austrian Concession in Tientsin to Italy. His Excellency blamed the Waichaiopu for the leakage of this diplomatic matter, and resented the apparent attempt to discount him in the Chinese Press. However, the *Peking Daily News* plumes itself upon the "scoop" which it achieved, and does not seem to worry a great deal about the police warning that such mischievous news should not be printed by the Press.

DUTCH MINISTER AND THE AUSTRIAN GUARD.

Not so much is heard about the alleged misdeeds of the Dutch Minister and his reported discourtesy to the Chinese Government arising out of the internment of the Austrian Legation Guard. His Excellency published a statement in which he refuted most of the allegations directed against him by British and Chinese papers, and, in short, explained that he was prepared to hand over the Austrians as soon as the Chinese Government were ready to proceed in the matter.

CHINESE TROOPS AND EUROPE.

Another interesting event of the week is the enthusiasm with has been aroused by the suggestion that Chinese troops should be sent to Europe. Ways and means have not been considered, but it must be admitted there is quite a strong sentiment in favour of such participation. The Cabinet have shelved the question pending further information and further military views on the subject, and it is just possible that we may hear more of the subject in due course, especially as it is suggested that foreign instructors and officers be enlisted here.

In this connection it may be remarked that there has been considerable comment on the lack of co-ordination on the part of the Allies in dealing with the recruitment of Chinese labour for work behind the firing-line. Too often the agents of one country have been conflicting with the operations and prospects of another. It is to be hoped that this grave defect will be remedied fairly soon.

PERSONAL.

While speaking of the labour battalion, I am reminded that Lieut. W. B. Cooper, who went home at the beginning of the year with one shipment of coolies, is on the way back to Wei-hai-wei.

It was with the deepest regret that the British community learned this week of the death of Major Robertson, formerly of the British and Chinese Corporation, and of Capt. Wilkinson, formerly the engineer of the Tung-Hsing Sino-Foreign Coal Company, both of whom were killed in action.

Hongkong people will extend sympathy to Mr. T. Funatsu, formerly Consul in the Colony and now second secretary in the Japanese Legation, who lost his youngest daughter last week after a short illness.

TELEGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN.

Owing to the flooding and to the storms, Peking has been almost telegraphically isolated for the greater part of the week. Both cables were broken, and one or two of the land lines were interrupted, so that only an occasional telegram filtered through. This was irritating when people were hungering for news of the great deeds being done in Flanders and in front of Verdun.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 7th September, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of 31st August, Sterling Exchange has advanced almost daily, with the result of accentuating the dullness and inactivity of our local market, especially for investment stocks. Exchange shows a rise on the week of 1/16d. and Silver a rise of 2½d. per oz. Shanghai market has also suffered from the same cause and is very dull and depressed. Singapore market for Rubber shares keeps firm with prices, in some cases, rather higher.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajahs	$ 4.30 ex. div.
Ayer Panas	11.50
Glenealys	2.50
Kedahs	4.10 ex. div.
Kempas	8.75
Malaka Pindas	3.00
Malakoffs	4.70
New Serendahs	4.60 ex. div.
Sandycrofts	4.50 ex. div.
Tapahs	23.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/8 per lb. Bar Silver is quoted 48½d. Sterling T.T. is 3/2. Singapore T.T. is 131⅞. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 63. The Bank's buying rate for 3d/s. bills is nominal at about 64.

BANKS.—With exchange rising daily, Hongkong and Shanghais have weakened and business is reported as low as $560.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Nothing has been done, but quotations are mostly lower. Unions could be got at $785. Cantons are called $320 nominal. North Chinas are lower with a nominal quotation of Tls. 100. Yangtszes are unchanged at last week's nominal quotation.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires remain at $300 nominal. China Fires could be placed at $121.

SHIPPING.—No business is reported and prices remain nominal and unchanged, with Douglases quoted at $81, Indo Deferred at $69, Steamboats at $17½, and Star Ferries at $29.

OILS.—Shells could be placed at 110/-, but no shares are available. Urals are nominal at 32/- and Langkats at Tls. 14.

REFINERIES.—No sales have transpired and quotations show no alteration. China Sugars are quoted $92 nominal and Malabons $29 nominal.

MINING.—This section has been as inactive as any of the others. Raubs are on offer at $2.50, Kailans are wanted at 40/-, Tronohs remain nominal at 25/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Sales of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were made at $113½, which remains the nominal quotation. Wharves have come to business at $73. Shanghai Docks are quoted nominal at Tls. 70.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been very quiet. Centrals are rather better, with $90 as the nominal quotation. Lands have improved to a buying rate of $88. Humphreys are wanted at Tls. 6, after sales at the rate. Hotels are in demand at $94½ (ex. div. of $3.00). West Points have improved to $78, but no sales are reported.

COTTON MILLS.—This has been a dull market, with but little business passing. Ewos are on offer at Tls. 160. Kung Yiks are wanted at Tls. 14, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5, and Orientals at Tls. 76. Shanghai Cottons have declared a dividend of Tls. 6, and the shares are quoted nominal at Tls. 129.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements were placed at $7.10, but market is now rather weaker, with probable sellers at $6.90. Tramways have been done at $6, Dairy Farms at $23. Watsons were placed at $6, but further shares are on offer at the rate. China Providents are wanted at $7½. Peak Trams are to be had at $9. Hongkong Steels are quoted at $10½ buyers and Steam Laundries at $3, also buyers. Other quotations are nominal at rates mentioned in our list.

MEMO.—Next Settlement day, 27th September.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM.

A Chinese fireman working on board a boat running between Saigon and Hongkong was charged with having in his possession 2½ mace of opium. The man, who was caught when he was coming ashore in a sampan, was fined $15, or, in default, 21 days' imprisonment.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

After having been employed at the China Sugar Refinery for 25 years, a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with stealing $9 worth of lead from the works. As he was leaving he was searched, and the lead was found under his clothing.

The defendant's excuse was that he had a kerosene lamp in his house, and he wanted the lead to weight it down so that his children could not upset it.

A fine of $10 was imposed.

WALL PAPER.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with being in possession of 600 lottery tickets he put forward as a defence that he purchased the lottery tickets and the newspapers in which they were advertised for the purpose of papering the walls of his house.

Asked, if that were so, why he was carrying the tickets, etc., under his belt, the man said that that was the most convenient way of carrying them.

A fine of $250, or, in default, three months' hard labour was imposed.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE to CLUB SECRETARIES

AS

THE OPENING SEASON

FOR

FOOTBALL, CRICKET and HOCKEY

IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING.

THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMES MANUFACTURED BY WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES

OUR ILLUSTRATED SPORTS LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE $24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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We are now receiving New Shipments for

AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR

OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS AND SPORTING MATERIALS.

BEST ENGLISH CLOTHS——MODERATE PRICES.

STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.

18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins on SATURDAY September 15th.
Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
1007

TO LET.

NO. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, containing 5 ROOMS with Bathrooms and Ample Servants' Quarters. Also the use of Tennis Court.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
[1008

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of CHARLES WOODHEAD, late of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Mercantile Assistant, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 30th day of September, 1917.
Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1917.
CHAS. BESWICK,
c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong.
[1009

ASSOCIACAO PORTUGUEZA DE SOCCORROS MUTUOS.

ESCOLA DE PORTUGUÊS.

FAZ-SE publico que a começar da Segunda-feira, 10 do corrente, o horario das aulas do portuguès nesta colonia será o seguinte:—
NO CLUB LUSITANO.—As Segundas, Quartas e Sextas feiras das 6 ás 7 horas da tarde.
NO CLUB DE RECREIO.—Aos Sabados—das 11 á 1 h. da tarde. As Segundas, Quartas e Sextas-feiras—das 4 ás 5 horas da tarde. As Tercas e Quintas-feiras—das 4 ás 5½ horas da tarde.
NO ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG.—Em todos os dias da aula—das 1½ ás 2 e das 2 ás 2½ horas da tarde.
Os livros podem ser obtidos por intemedio do Sr. Professor.
A sub-comissão encarregada da Escola:
F. P. DE VASCONCELLOS SOARES,
I. M. XAVIER,
V. F. SOARES.
Hongkong, 7 de Setembro de 1917. 1010

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "THOR,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 13th Sept. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of our Mr. S. D. SETNA we have authorized MR. P. N. COOPER to Sign the Firm per Procuration.
S. D. SETNA & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [998

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING.

THE RELIEF COURSE is Closed until further Notice.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
[1002

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT SERVICES.

QUOTATIONS will be received at the Office of the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon, 17th September, 1917, for the supply of whole or part of the undermentioned articles for delivery into Army Service Corps Supply Stores, Wellington Barracks, Hongkong, on or about 1st October, 1917. The cost to include delivery.

Preserved Meat...	Tins	7,500 (1 lb. nominal)
Biscuit...	lbs	8,000 (whole wheat meal or similar kinds suitable as temporary substitute for bread and must be in air-tight tins.)
Hops	lbs.	60.
Marmalade...	tins	150 (1 lb.).
Jam	tins	200 (1 lb.).
Essence of Chicken	lbs.	20 (2 oz. tins).
Cocoa Powder	lbs.	40.
Corn flour	lbs.	50.

Quotations should state brand, etc., offered.
[1004

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1000

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.
AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
[58

WANTED.

ABOUT end September by Local Shipping Firm LADY STENOTYPIST-previous experience essential.
Apply—
Box 30,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[971

FOR SALE.

A complete set of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, ninth edition, 35 volumes, with special revolving stand.
Apply to—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1001

FOR SALE.

BAGS of USED HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS with duplicates, containing

300	Stamps for	$0.50	1500	Stamps for	$2.00
500	" "	0.75	2000	" "	2.50
700	" "	1.00	4000	" "	4.50
1000	" "	1.40	10000	" "	5.00

GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
792 Hongkong.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[941

WANTED.
From November 1st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District.
Reply to—
"C. F. J."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[995

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE SERVICE AND THEIR DIMINISHING PAY.

IT is now some six weeks since we drew attention to the hardships suffered by the Imperial Forces stationed in this Colony as a result of the phenomenal rise in the exchange value of the dollar. In the interval the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and of the local branch of the China Association have jointly despatched a cable on the subject to the Prime Minister and have twice telegraphed to the China Association in London, while, more recently, the local branch of the Navy League has made representations to the parent Society at Home. Previous to that, it appears, Mr. E. COONEY, of Belcher's Fort, fully explained the grievance of local Service men in a letter to Sir EDWARD CARSON, First Lord of the Admiralty, whose acknowledgment, dated July 17th, states that he has submitted the facts to the War Office. It cannot, therefore, be pleaded that the position is not understood by the responsible authorities. Yet not a word has been received in reply. Any intelligent man in possession of the facts could settle the question equitably, and to the satisfaction of all concerned, in less than five minutes, so that it cannot be pretended that pre-occupation on other matters connected with the war excuses the delay. Meanwhile, the dollar has advanced from 2s. 7½d. to 3s. 2½d., at which latter figure it is more than 80 per cent. higher than it stood just before the war. The result is a corresponding shrinkage in the already meagre pay and purchasing-power of our soldiers and sailors. That men who, in many cases, have given up everything to serve their King and Country in this great crisis should be victimized in this way is a scandal, especially when it is remembered that while the rise in exchange impoverishes them it enriches the Imperial Authorities by automatically increasing the sterling value of the annual Military Contribution from this Colony. Is it surprising that bitter complaints are heard? In not a few cases, we have deemed it our duty to tone down very considerably the indignant letters which we have received, though in taking this course, there is always the danger that the feeling of discontent which prevails may be under-estimated. It should not be forgotten that until recently many of those who are smarting under a deep sense of injustice have been members of trade organisations to which they could appeal with every confidence that their grievances would command respectful attention. The fact that these men are now subject to the restrictions of the Army Act should entitle them to even greater consideration than when they were civilians free to act as they chose. Yet while the British Government has repeatedly shown its anxiety to satisfy the demands of labour engaged in work indispensable to the successful prosecution of the war, it continues to adopt an attitude of callous indifference to the claims put forward on behalf of those wearing the KING'S uniform in this distant outpost of Empire, some of whom, be it remembered, have already seen service at the front. Though it is not pleasant to have to proclaim to the world the British Government's ingratitude, we see no alternative, in the circumstances, to the suggestion offered by a correspondent in this issue that the aid of the London Press should be invoked in order to secure the redress of the wrong which is being suffered. There can be no question that, once the full facts were made known, public opinion in Great Britain would soon compel the War Office to abandon the parsimonious policy which it has hitherto pursued.

Mr. H. E. Chapman and Mr. R. P. Thursfield were amongst those who returned to the Colony yesterday.

Readers are reminded of the night *fete* which takes place at the V.R.C. this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock.

A Chinese has been sent to the Tung Wah Hospital suffering from injuries sustained by falling from the second floor of 83, Third Street.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 25th August amounted to 65,250 tons and the sales to 47,673 tons.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of $25 to the funds of the hospitals from Lam Man Leung.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

TWO MILLION TAELS FROM THE CUSTOMS.

PEKING, September 6th.

Two million taels from the Customs have been handed over to the Government.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

No formal decision has been taken, but the Diplomatic Body are in agreement regarding the raising of the Customs Tariff to five per cent. The Russian Minister is awaiting specific instructions, and the Italian Minister, also, is delaying.

BOXER INDEMNITIES.

The Diplomatic Body have practically agreed to the postponement of the Boxer Indemnities for five years, Russia, however, postponing only one-third.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been received from the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

11.30 a.m., Sept. 7th.

Typhoon in about 126deg. Long. E., and 23deg. Lat. N., moving N.

SCENE IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

CAPTAIN HUDSON AND MR. FAITHFULL.

A scene in a Hongkong solicitor's office had its sequel at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. R. C. Faithfull, a local solicitor, charged Capt. J. R. Hudson, F.R.G.S., master of the *Hoi Ming*, with using abusive and obscene language, likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr. Guy Haywood defended.

Mr. Faithfull, giving evidence, said that on August 21st, at 12 noon, he was in his office, when the defendant called on him. The defendant was very excited and said "I have got a summons." He (witness) asked him who he was, and he said, "I am Captain Hudson." The defendant did not show him the summons, but witness knew what it was. The defendant said—"I have got a summons, and I was only served with it last night, and I cannot attend the Court on Friday as my ship leaves Hongkong to-night. You cannot take me off my ship." He told defendant that he had no desire to take him off his ship. Defendant then suggested that he should look up the Merchants' Shipping Ordinance. Witness told defendant that the case would not be heard on Friday, but that he had better instruct a solicitor to appear for him. Defendant said he would not instruct a solicitor. His (witness') client was in Shanghai, and the defendant asked if he had received any receipts from Shanghai. Witness told him he had not. The defendant had paid $40 on account (for which he had been given a receipt), and he (Mr. Faithfull) told him that he had received no receipts from Shanghai. "The defendant," added Mr. Faithfull, "then got into a great passion, was very excited, and said that he did not intend to pay until I produced the receipts. He made use of a most objectionable expression towards me, and repeated it several times, and I got up from my chair and told him to leave my office. Then Capt. Hudson put his fist as close to my face as he could get it and said 'You try to put me out, you ——.' I then rang the bell and my clerk and office boy came in. And in the presence of those two he again made use of very obscene expressions towards me.

A Chinese clerk was called to corroborate the statement that Capt. Hudson made use of a certain obscene expression when witness entered the office in answer to the bell. Previous to going into the office he heard loud voices proceeding from within.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haywood, complainant denied that Capt. Hudson, when he entered the office, asked him, in a very friendly way, to adjourn the case because his ship was going away.

Did you say "I do not care a damn; I have no time to trouble with drunken sailors"?—I have never used such language. The defendant was not drunk, he was excited. And even if he were drunk I would not make use of such a remark as that.

Did you not go on to say "You are taking up my time, and if you are not satisfied you can go to a lawyer. Get to —— out of it"?—I never used such an expression. I have never in my life used such a word, unless it was during a theological conversation. I said "Will you please leave my office?" I used the word "please."

Did you say "I will not argue the matter with you or any drunken sailor"?—I never used such an expression. As soon as he used bad language I ordered him out of my office.

Did not you threaten to take him off the ship?—Nothing of the kind. I never referred to his ship. He was the only one who referred to the ship.

Did not you then go on to say "I am a very bad enemy for any man"?—I did not use such an expression; that is a pure invention.

You knew, did you not, with regard to the small action taken against Captain Hudson, that he was being defended?—I did not know that.

You knew I was defending him. Please do not quibble like that. At present a claim is being disputed and Captain Hudson is being represented?—Yes.

Well, technically, that means that he is being defended. You ought not to quibble over a technicality like that. You also know that he refuses to pay the claim because it was contracted by somebody else?—I do not know that.

Mr. Wood remarked that he did not think they need go into that matter.

Mr. Haywood—I only wanted to show that Capt. Hudson had some reason for being angry, in being sued for a debt which had been incurred by somebody else. It was incurred by the steward, but the Captain was responsible because he had signed as Captain of the ship.

Mr. Haywood then continued his cross-examination. He said—You know, Mr. Faithfull, that when you are dealing with debtors you are rather aggressive?—I do not think so. Anyway, people come to me again after I have had dealings with them.

Did not you say to my client "If you were not such a low down fellow you would go to the front"?—I never used such an expression. I only used the words I told the Magistrate.

And after you said that he told you that he had applied to the Naval authorities and also to Major Morgan and had been refused?—I did not know that.

You know he is a French Canadian?—I do not.

Capt. Hudson said he went to see Mr. Faithfull because he had received a summons which he had torn up the previous day. When he went in to Mr. Faithfull's room he told him he had a summons to appear at the Court on the 25th inst., and he was going away and would not be back until the 26th. Mr. Faithfull said "Who the —— are you?" Witness told him who he was, and then Mr. Faithfull said he did not care a damn for a sailor, and that he was to get to —— out of his office. He then used the expression of which Mr. Faithfull had complained. Mr. Faithfull replied that he had no time for drunken sailors. He (defendant) then put his fist in Mr. Faithfull's face and told him that if he were ten years younger he would punch the —— life out of him. Mr. Faithfull said that he would have him off his ship that night, but he told him that Commander Beckwith would have something to say about it. Mr. Faithfull told him that he could be a bad enemy for anyone if he chose. He (Captain Hudson) then swore at Mr. Faithfull, who told him that he had witnesses listening outside the door. Subsequently Mr. Faithfull caught hold of his arm, and, as he was leaving, he called Mr. Faithfull by an offensive name and said that he did not care for him or anyone else in Hongkong.

Cross-examined by Mr. Faithfull, defendant adhered to all the statements he made in his evidence.

Do you really tell the Court that I called you a drunken sailor?—You did.

Is this the first time that you have been summoned in a police court?—

Mr. Haywood objected to this question, and the Magistrate held that such a question should not be put.

You say that I said I had witnesses waiting outside?—Yes, you did. And as soon as you rang the bell they rushed in.

Do you swear that I took hold of your arm?—Yes, I do.

Defendant denied that he made use of a certain obscene expression attributed to him by the complainant.

Addressing the Magistrate, Mr. Faithfull contended that it was merely a matter of oath against oath. "You know me, your worship, and how I conduct myself. I never use the word —— at any time, except, perhaps, in a theological discussion. And can anyone think that I conduct my business in the way suggested by the defendant? I deny that I put my hand on his arm, or touched him in any shape or form. I saw what kind of man I had to deal with, and when he commenced using bad language I ordered him out of my office. I simply got up when he used the bad language and said 'please leave my office.' He would not do so. I never used a word about taking him off his ship. I knew I would not be able to do that. You can only do that if a man is an absconding debtor, and the Captain of a ship who is leaving on a voyage cannot be looked upon as an absconding debtor. I also deny using the expression 'drunken sailor,' and I never said anything about loafing around." Mr. Faithfull added, with regard to the suggestion that he was an aggressive person, that his worship would be able to form an opinion as to that. He was never aggressive to people. He had always made it a point to be as pleasant to people as he possibly could.

Mr. Haywood remarked that the feature of the case had been the absolute candour of the defendant. He told his worship, quite frankly, that he said certain things, and some of the terms used were extremely abusive. First of all, Mr. Faithfull was going to take action for libel, but subsequently realised that it was only vulgar abuse and took those proceedings. Capt. Hudson had been fourteen years at sea, and there had never been any complaints against him. He had an extraordinarily good character in a certain Arctic expedition which he undertook. As regards the language used, his worship would no doubt realise that men who followed the life of the sea used certain expressions every day of their lives in the course of their employment which would shock landlubbers, but which the seamen looked upon as nothing out of the ordinary. His client was a French Canadian, and was, perhaps, of a little more excitable temperament than the general run of people. There was no doubt that he was a little excited, and there was also no doubt that Mr. Faithfull was also a little excited, as he was an excitable person. One had only to see him in Court to realise that. He (Mr. Haywood) would say that Mr. Faithfull, perhaps quite unknown to himself, was extremely aggressive. There was no doubt that both the defendant and Mr. Faithfull got very excited with the result that they had heard certain stories from the witness-box. "I think," added Mr. Haywood, "that if Mr. Faithfull had been a sensible man he would not have brought this matter into Court. It would have been much the better course to deal with the matter in another way."

Mr. Wood remarked that he thought that both Mr. Faithfull and Captain Hudson did not have a very clear idea of what actually happened at the time of the affair. He thought that both parties were exceedingly excited, and were not sure what they said to each other. Capt. Hudson admitted using some strong expressions, and he would have to pay a fine of $5.

THE WAR.

GERMAN PRESSURE AT RIGA.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

DEALING WITH SUBMARINES.

PREMIER AND THE SITUATION.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

MANY PLACES BOMBED.

LONDON, September 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy, yesterday, on several occasions interrupted the work of our artillery. Aeroplanes also attacked our long-distance raiders.

We dropped eight bombs on Ghent railway sidings, five on a shed at Maubeuge, 54 on billets at Douai, 38 on aerodromes at Cambrai, 10 on aerodromes at Courtrai, eight on an aerodrome at Lille and 89 on other targets. We brought down five and drove down five enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

We slightly advanced our posts south-westward of Lens. We repulsed a counter-attack with considerable enemy casualties. The enemy twice attempted a raid eastward of Armentieres. The second attempt succeeded in entering trenches, but the enemy was immediately driven out. We carried out local attacks on strong points northward of Fredenberg and made some progress. The enemy heavily shelled Armentieres all day. Hostile air-raids on Tuesday night killed 37 German prisoners and wounded 43.

GERMANS BOMB MILITARY HOSPITAL.

LONDON, September 6th.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters writes that the Germans made an air attack on a military hospital at Vadelain Court last night, the raid lasting three and a half hours. Nineteen persons were killed and 20 wounded.

The Germans attacking Vadelain Court specially aimed at sheds where the severely wounded from Verdun were lying. The attack began at 10-30 and continued until three in the morning. The aeroplans flying over the sheds dropped bombs every twenty or thirty minutes. During the past month 100 persons, including several women, have been killed or wounded by enemy aviators, at Vadelain Court alone.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 6th.

A *communiqué* says:—There has been reciprocal artillery activity at various points in Champagne.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, September 7th.

A wireless German official message says that English local attacks to the north-east of Ypres, near Lens, failed.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH ARTILLERY.

PARIS, September 6th.

A *communiqué* says:—Our batteries in Champagne, dominating the enemy artillery, which is particularly violent in the sector between Butte du Mesnil and main de Massiges, vigorously shelled the enemy front lines, preventing any attack. The enemy bombed Dunkirk, wounding civilians.

French air squadrons bombed an aerodrome, a railway station and many bivouacs.

BRITISH BOMBING.

LONDON, September 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig gives the following details of Tuesday's bombing operations:—We dropped twenty-four bombs on billets at Hantay, east of Lens, and thirty on neighbouring billets. We also bombed Audenarde railway junction, the Audigny-au-Bac ammunition dump, Cambrai station, and Carniers aerodrome. During Tuesday night we bombed an aerial training school at Valenciennes, an aerodrome near Tournai, and a number of railway centres.

GERMANS BOMB HOSPITALS.

LONDON, September 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were patrol encounters east of Fleureaix and south-east of St. Julien. Enemy aircraft bombed three hospitals on Tuesday night.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, September 5th.

A German wireless official message states:—There have been English attacks at Ypres, Poelcapelle and the Zonnebeke Road. A French attack north of Rheims failed. We brought down fourteen aircraft and one balloon.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PANIC MUST BE PREVENTED

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

The military authorities are unable to say what line the Russians will eventually draw. All depends on the possibility of stopping panic among the elements at the rear of the army, which are again fleeing in disorder, while the more valiant units are bearing the brunt of the enemy attack alone.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

LONDON, September 7th.

A wireless German official message says:—Our cavalry defeated Russian rear-guards near New Kalpen, south-westward of Mitau, and 43 miles eastward of Riga.

EARLIER CABLES.

SITUATION AT RIGA.

GERMAN PRESSURE.

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

A German Fleet has appeared in the Gulf of Riga. The Riga Front is broken to a width of thirty-six miles. The Germans were energetically on the offensive all yesterday, especially north of Ikskull, in order to cut the Riga-Venden railway.

LONDON, September 6th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—Continuing the retirement to the north of the River Aa, we crossed the Melupe River in the region of the Pskov road. We retired to the south-west of Venden. Operating to the east of Riga, we reached the line Klangsnberg, Moertzberg, Kastran and Friedrichstadt.

GERMAN HAULS.

LONDON, September 6th.

A German wireless official message states:—The Russians continue their hasty retreat. We have taken 7,620 prisoners, much booty, 180 guns and 300 machine guns.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING.

VIGOROUS AUSTRIAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 7th.

Mr. Percival Gibbon, the war correspondent who is with the Italians, says the Austrian attacks on the Carso are proceeding on a ten mile front, from Kostanyevica to the coast. The contour of the ground gives the enemy the advantage, especially in the valley of Brestovizza, which is a favourable highway for the assailants. Around Selo enemy shock-troops attacked seven times, each time breaking against the defence. On the uplands towards Hermada, the attackers, supported by furious artillerying, entered the Italian positions at two points on Hill 146, overlooking the marshes at the mouth of the Timavo. Anglo-Italian guns thereupon barraged, cutting off reinforcements, and the Italians, in the afternoon, counter-attacked and re-established the positions by sundown. The Austrian losses were very heavy.

HUGE AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

ROME, September 7th.

The Austrian prisoners now number 30,000. The total of enemy losses since the beginning of the offensive is estimated at 120,000.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK.

WHAT IT MEANS.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Austrian attack in the Carso region, which was quite foreseen, is apparently a reactionary effort rather than a definite offensive. The operation is designed to lessen the pressure north of Gorizia and to loosen the Italian grip around Hermada.

ITALIAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 6th.

An Italian official message states: The struggle north-east of Gorizia continues. We took prisoner yesterday twenty-six officers and more than 500 men. We repulsed repeated counter-attacks south of the Brestovizza Valley, taking 200 prisoners. We destroyed enemy posts on the Trentino front.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, September 7th.

Sir Oswyn Murray has been appointed Permanent Secretary at the Admiralty in succession to Sir Graham Greene, who becomes Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH SEAMEN.

DETERMINED TO PUNISH GERMAN CRIMES.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Trade Union Congress at Blackpool unanimously passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the barbarous methods of enemy submarine commanders, which was calculated to destroy the high and noble traditions of the sea; also recording high appreciation of the brave and gallant seamen of the British Merchant Service.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that British seamen had decided that at the end of the war, whatever the Government might do, they would see that the Germans were punished for their foul deeds, and every crime they committed in the future would be included for punishment. Seamen had a peculiar way of doing things, but they got there.

NEW SHIPBUILDING PROGRAME.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Minister of Mercantile Marine has established a programme of shipbuilding providing for the laying down of three times the building of tonnage of a normal year. It includes new yards and the use of the Colonial docks.

SUBMARINISM.

FULL SPEED IN DEFENSIVE STEPS.

LONDON, September 6th.

In conversation with a representative of Reuter's Agency, a high British naval authority, speaking on submarinism, said it must be remembered that Germany was staking everything on U-boat warfare and therefore signs of its intensification were not surprising. There are indications that larger submarines, approximating the cruiser type, are being turned out. However, Germany has no prospect of success within the time she is likely to have at her disposal, for with Germany there must be a time-limit. In combating submarinism, we were being greatly and increasingly helped by the United States and Japan. As regards offensive measures against submarines, naturally the precise figures could not be given, but the outlook was hopeful. We were going full speed in defensive steps, and in the near future there was every prospect of our being able to neutralise our shipping losses.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

SUBMARINES LOSING EFFECTIVENESS.

LONDON, September 6th.

The *Times* naval correspondent writes:—Yesterday's shipping returns complete the August statistics, and it is now possible to compare the five weeks of August with the figures for April and June. The total losses of all vessels, including fishing craft, for the five weeks of August were 106, giving a weekly average of 21·2 as against 30·6 for June and 44.6 for April. The August average is the lowest yet recorded. In bigger ships, the total losses for the five weeks of August were 86, giving an average of 17.2. In June, the losses of big ships were 101, with an average of 20.2, and in April the losses of big ships were 133, with an average of 26.6. In vessels under 1,600 tons, the total for the five weeks was 15, with an average of three, whereas in June it was 29, with an average of 5.8 and in April 52, with an average of 10.4. Fishing vessels show the same result, the recorded total number of losses being smaller and the average lower.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 5th.

During the week ending September 2nd, the French shipping arrivals were 828, and the sailings 713. The sinkings were three over and none under 1,600 tons. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

ENEMY ADMIRAL RECALLED

LONDON, September 6th.

Admiral Souchon, the Commander-in-Chief of the German and Turkish Fleets in the Mediterranean, has been recalled.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SOCIALIST SPLIT.

ZURICH, September 7th.

According to the *Mannheim Volkstim*, there is a new split among the Governmental Socialists, especially among the South German party leaders, owing to the latter approving of President Wilson's point of view in reply to the Papal note.

LOOSE PEACE TALK.

CONDEMNED BY SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, September 7th.

Sir Edward Carson, writing to a correspondent, condemns very loose and mischievous peace talk. He points out that some people seem to imagine that we have only to conclude a treaty with Germany and all will be well. He proceeds to depict the preparations thereafter for the next conflict, with intensified methods of warfare, and shows that a peace treaty does not necessarily secure peace in the only sense in which it can really serve progress and humanity. He refers to the platitudes about a League of Nations to enforce peace, pointing out that such a league existed to protect Belgium and to respect the Hague treaties and conventions, but the Germans brazenly repudiated their pledges and boldly claimed the right do whatsoever they pleased.

INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

THE ANTI-REVOLUTION PLOT.

PETROGRAD, September 6th.

It is officially stated that besides the Grand Dukes who have been arrested, other members of the entourage of the ex-Tsar, and certain Monarchist politicians are implicated in the anti-revolution plot, of which evidence has been traced not only at Petrograd but also at Moscow, Kieff, and Odessa, and even in Siberia large sums of money intended for the anti-revolution have been discovered. Arrests, and searches for incriminating documents continue.

FRENCH PRESIDENT INSPECTS AMERICAN TROOPS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARNE.

PARIS, September 6th.

President Poincare, accompanied by M. Painleve and General Petain, visited the American Army Headquarters and inspected the troops. Afterwards they proceeded to Champagne, where they were joined by several Ministers and foremost Generals.

M. Ribot delivered a speech, in which he recalled the intrepid services of Generals Joffe, Foch, Dubrail, Castelnau, Sarrail, De Langle de Cary, Franche de Speret, Gallieni, and Manoury, who won the battle of the Marne, of which this is the third anniversary. The Battle of the Marne would remain a famous date, marking a decisive moment in the history of humanity. France was not fighting to conquer territory; she only wanted the provinces that had been torn from her. She will not compromise in this demand. The restitution of Alsace-Lorraine is not a question which is submissible to diplomatists. The discussion of it is one of the first conditions for the establishment of the rights of nations which would guarantee peace against fresh violence.

M. Ribot added that in demanding reparation for the ruin inflicted, France does not ask that Germany should be made to pay a punitive sum, but should be compelled to repair the evil done to France. It rests with the German people to give guarantees of a lasting peace by freeing themselves from the tyranny of military despotism. If Germany refuses to become a peaceful democracy she risks her economic interests being affected, for she cannot complain if other nations are seeking to protect themselves to the utmost degree. He concluded with an expression to friends and Allies of France's unbreakable confidence in the ultimate success of the common task.

EARLIER CABLES.

REAL BRITISH.

STORY OF AMAZING BRAVERY.

LONDON, September 6th.

Stirring stores of bravery are related in the *Gazette* in announcing that nine new Victoria Crosses have been awarded. Five of the recipients are dead.

A most remarkable achievement was that of Second-Lieutenant Thomas Colyer Ferguson, of the Northamptons. A tactical situation having developed contrary to expectation, it was impossible for his company to adhere to the original plan of deloyment, and, owing to the difficulty of the ground and enemy wire, he found himself with a sergeant and five men only. Nevertheless, he carried out the attack and the capture of an enemy trench and the disposal of the garrison. After that, he successfully resisted a heavy counter-attack. Then, assisted by an orderly only, he attacked and captured an enemy machine-gun and turned it on to his assailants killing many and driving many others into the hands of the adjoining British. Later, assisted only by one sergeant, he re-attacked, and captured a second enemy machine-gun. He was then joined by other portions of his company and was so able to consolidate his position. His conduct throughout was an amazing record of dash, gallantry and skill, of which no reward can be too great in view of the importance of the position won. This gallant officer was shortly afterwards killed by a sniper.

SCHEMING IN AMERICA.

MORE DISCOVERIES.

NEW YORK, September 6th.

The Police have raided a pro-German organisation in Chicago and other cities, from whence seditious propaganda has been issued under Socialistic guise. The Secretary of the International Workers of the World has been arrested.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, September 6th.

A message from Paris states that the Cabinet crisis will probably reach its climax to-morrow. M. Ribot is expected to attempt the formation of a Cabinet of Public Safety in which he has offered portfolios to Socialists.

HEAVY WEATHER.

LONDON VISITED BY SEVERE STORM.

LONDON, September 6th.

Two hours of terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by torrential rain, visited London last night. Several houses were struck and Trafalgar Square became like a lake. The water swept down the streets in this vicinity ankle deep.

BOMBS ON VENICE.

ROME, September 6th.

Austrian aviators again raided Venice during the night. There were no casualties and [illegible] damage was done.

WAR IN THE AIR.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, September 6th.

During the past week, aerial warfare has made significant developments. The recent features have been heavier machines belonging to all armies with a corresponding increase in the numbers and size of the bombs carried. For example, the enemy bombed hospitals with missiles containing over 250 pounds of high explosive. A number of moonlight air duels occurred. Our own planes have recently been flying at night time almost as numerously as during the day time. "Archies" have similarly developed, the enemy now using six-inchers and other new anti-aircraft devices, while air barrages are becoming common.

IN EAST AFRICA.

ENEMY RETREATING.

LONDON, September 6th.

A Belgian East African *communiqué* says that before the converging advance of the Anglo-Belgian columns the enemy retired to the south bank of the Kilimbero. An enemy detachment on the River Santo attacked on August 24th, and was driven southwards. The Anglo-Belgian columns junctioned at Trakara, on the northern bank of the Kilimbero.

OIL PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, September 6th.

The Federal Government is offering 2½d. for every gallon of oil produced in Australia during the next four years.

NOT WANTED.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), September 6th.

Mr. Jim Larkin will not be allowed to land in New Zealand.

THE FINAL STRAIN OF WAR

SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, September 6th.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at an Eisteddfod at Birkenhead, said Germany had not yet felt the final strain of the war. When she did, she would realise the binding value of real freedom. If Russia had enjoyed more freedom in peace-time she would have been more united in war-time, for unity of action was not suppression of freedom but its highest expression. The affection of the Dominions to the Mother Country would continue to grow and become deeper and more insistent and more compelling, as the years rolled by. This was the great day of Empire. The world had never such powerful Empires confronting each other, rending the firmament with the ferocity of their combat. What would have happened to liberty but for the British Empire? When the war was over, humanity would recognise how much human liberty owed to the fact that the British Empire was no sham but a reality. When the end of the war came, the British Empire would be greater than ever. Great Empires were necessary for protection, security and strength, but small nations were necessary for concentration and intensive effort. The British Empire was made up of four nations, but to-day they were one in purpose, action, hope, resolve and sacrifice, and, please God, they would soon be one in triumph. (Cheers.)

LEAGUE OF KINGS.

ANOTHER KAISERIAN DREAM.

LONDON, September 6th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at the Trade Union Congress, said now that Germany had made democracy and progress almost impossible in other countries, he did not accept the dictum that the form of government for Germany was a matter only for the German people after the war. Hence, he lamented that division among British Labour prevented them from telling the German Socialists that there would be no settlement of the war until the German Socialists completely smashed those responsible for the war. "I know without doubt," he said, "that the Kaiser endeavoured to form a league of Kings so that they might fight solidly against progressive democracy in civilised countries. That showed how nearly disastrous the present form of German government has been to democracy everywhere." (Cheers.)

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY

LONDON, September 6th.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing to the *Daily Telegraph*, confirms the opinion that the secret Treaty between the Kaiser and the Tsar was signed. He furthermore declares that he actually read the document.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

TWO DOCK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

LONDON, September 6th.

The *Daily Mail* states that two graving dock officials at Immingham have been arrested. It is believed they are concerned with fraud in connection with Admiralty contracts.

Large sums of money are involved.

AUSTRALIAN PROFITS TAX PASSED.

MELBOURNE, September 6th.

The House of Representatives has passed the Profits' Tax, after a stormy debate, during which one Labour member was suspended and one ejected.

SILVER.

LONDON, September 6th.

Silver stands at 48¼.

The market is firm and the demands of buyers are unsatisfied.

REIMS BOMBARDMENT.

16,000 SHELLS IN 14 DAYS.

ARCHBISHOP'S DEVOTION.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The systematic and wanton destruction of Reims Cathedral, the tragedy and the crime of it, still continues. When I last visited the town eight months ago the case was, I thought, as bad as it could be. It is infinitely worse now.

Since the beginning of the French offensive on April 16th the enemy has greatly increased the intensity of the fire poured upon it from the batteries on Brimont and Nogent l'Abesse. During the fortnight between June 15th and June 28th the figures of the number of shells of all calibres, from 77mm.'s to 380mm.'s, that fell in in the town in each 24 hours were:

	Shells.
June 15th	200
,, 16th	1,211
,, 17th (day of President's visit)	2,000
,, 18th	317
,, 19th	2,431
,, 20th	400
,, 21st	945
,, 22nd	1,330
,, 23rd	625
,, 24th	1,870
,, 25th	1,517
,, 26th	1,400
,, 27th	600
,, 28th	1,200
	16,052

This gives a daily average of over 1,100. On June 25th, 26th, and 28th respectively three, five, and eight of them hit the Cathedral, which, since the beginning of the war, has received between 600 and 700 shells. Of these over 50 have been shells of the heaviest calibres, 240mm.'s, 305mm.'s, and 380mm.'s. One of the 305's crashed through the south wall and dug a great hole in the floor, without bursting. It has been left standing on the pavement close to the entrance as a concrete example of the kind of ammunition with which the enemy is carrying on his vile work of destruction.

In the streets behind the Cathedral, on each side of it, and in the open square in front, there are several huge craters (nine, I think, in all) made by 380's which just missed their mark. On the west *façade*, which is protected by its position from direct hits, the weather is gradually flaking away the surfaces and finishing the ruin begun by the flames of the burning scaffolding. The state of the other three walls, with their flying buttresses and pinnacles and windows, is even more deplorable.

THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

The bombardment of the last three months has done far more damage than all the other months of the war put together. In the south wall especially and in the roof of the Choir, above the pile of rubble which marks the site of the high altar, there are wide, gaping chasms where shell after shell has enlarged the same openings, so that the wonder is that in these places the fabric holds together at all. Practically all the beautiful old glass is gone, and the floor of the nave, which looks like a rough road in the making, is thickly strewn with broken and twisted fragments of lead, chips of brilliant coloured glass, and masses of stone and mortar, among which, at regular intervals, there are rows of neat little heaps of sifted earth and rubbish, from which the workmen have carefully gleaned every atom of the *débris* that can be used to piece together or repair windows and stonework when the gigantic task of restoration is taken in hand.

The faith of these Frenchmen is a thing to wonder at. Every one about the place, the old architect, who has worked on the Cathedral all his life, the caretaker—who can tell you the story of each shell that has pierced the walls or the roof, and firmly believes that some which hit the fabric without doing any damage were stayed by the hand of God—and, most of all, the silver-haired old Cardinal Archbishop, Monseigneur Luçon, who with the utmost bravery and devotion has stuck to his post as the guardian of the house of God and father of his poor through the whole of the bombardment, have an unshakable conviction that, whatever ruin the guns of the enemy have done and may yet do to the sacred building, it will and must be raised up again to the glory of God and of France.

SHELLS THICKEST NEAR CATHEDRAL.

Seventeen shells have fallen on the Archbishop's Palace, the houses round it are wrecked and deserted, for the Cathedral quarter has been more mercilessly shelled than any other in the town, and yet to look at the brave old face and hear the Archbishop talk you would never imagine that for moments and months he has been living in one of the most dangerous places on the French front. In all France I have not seen during the war a face so serene and even happy. He has endured, as a good soldier of Christ, he has won the right to wear the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the cross of his calling and office; and now what he wants more than anything is the means to provide for the needs of his people, not only for the 5,000 still living in the town, but for the others when they come back. Can there be any doubt that in both respects the faith that is in him will be justified?

But in Reims they are all brave and all have faith in the destinies of their country, the Mayor and his colleagues, who are forced to hold their municipal meetings underground, and the working men and women who carry on as if there were no such things as shells, no less than their spiritual pastor. Their town is a city of the dead. Whole streets of it are in ruins; scores of houses have been gutted by fire; hundreds and hundreds have been smashed and splintered; in street after street you see not a living soul, nothing but grass growing between the stones and shell splinters as thick as shells on the beach. Every wall that is still standing is pitted and scored by the flying fragments; every day fresh ruins are added to the old piles long ago covered by grass and weeds; and nearly every day one or two more are added to the list of non-combatants killed for no kind of military purpose.

And yet those that are left, and the whole of France with them, however sadly they may cry in their hearts, "How long, O Lord, how long?" never doubt for a moment that the day of their deliverance from the nightmare of Prussia's barbaric cruelties is as certain as the dawn. Of all the fatal and futile mistakes that the German nation have made in their mad and vain effort to destroy the works as well as the rights of civilization the bombardment of the Cathedral of Reims is one of the maddest and least to be forgiven. It is the sin against the Holy Ghost, and it is being repeated nearly every day.

VOLUNTEERS' EQUIPMENT.

It was unanimously resolved at a recent meeting of the City Corporation to make a grant of £6,000 out of the poor rate to the City of London Territorial Force Association in aid of the volunteer units of the City of London.

Mr. Walter Spyer, on behalf of the Overseers' Committee, stated that there were ten volunteer units in the City, and the committee could not understand how it was that the Government could not be induced to increase the grant of £2 per man, which was admittedly insufficient for the clothing and equipment of the men. Leeds voted £2,000 for four units, Huddersfield £1,000 for four units, Hull £1,000, and York £500.

Mr. F. Bylesley-Harper said that Marylebone had voted £250, but obviously the Government ought to increase the grant, and not leave it to the local ratepayers to pay.

RHODESIAN AID IN THE WAR

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

A dispatch from Lord Buxton, High Commissioner for South Africa, reviewing the military operations of the Rhodesian Forces from the outbreak of the war to the beginning of 1916, was published recently as a Supplement to the *London Gazette*. It is dated March 10th, 1917, and has been furnished at the request of the Colonial Secretary.

The first part of the dispatch deals with the occupation in September, 1914, by Rhodesian police of the Caprivi Zipfel, the narrow strip of German South-West Africa which reached to the Zambesi, and the subsequent steps taken to patrol the western border. The second part describes the steps taken to guard the Northern Rhodesia frontier, in the Tanganyika-Nyasa district, where it adjoins German East Africa. These operations were at first under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Stennett, and subsequently of Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Hodson, commandant of the Northern Rhodesia Police, while valuable help was given by Belgian forces. During the whole period under review the small Anglo-Belgian forces available had to resist German incursions, the most notable incident being the gallant defence of Saisi by Major J. J. O'Sullevan in July, 1915. These operations are already known, but the dispatch brings out the courage and fortitude displayed by the troops—and not least by the native police—in most trying circumstances. In the second half of 1915 a force of 300 Europeans was raised in Southern Rhodesia and sent to the aid of Colonel Hodson. Later on contingents reached Rhodesia and Nyasaland from the Union, and early in 1916 Brigadier-General E. Northey assumed command of all the forces on the south-west border of German East Africa. At this point Lord Buxton's narrative of military events closes, and so far no dispatch from General Northey has been published.

BLUEJACKETS' TREK THROUGH CENTRAL AFRICA.

In April, 1915, the Admiralty approved a scheme for depriving the Germans of their command of Lake Tanganyika, and two motor-boats of a speed and armament which would out-class the German boats on the lake were sent to Cape Town. The third part of Lord Buxton's dispatch deals with this naval expedition, which was under command of Commander G. Spicer Simson, R.N. The success which attended the expedition was chronicled at the time, and the total destruction of Germany's supremacy on the lake did much to enhance British prestige among the natives. Lord Buxton gives some idea of the enormous difficulties the small party of British sailors overcame in taking the boats to Tanganyika, which to the Germans must, he says, have seemed "a hare-brained enterprise."

"After being lauded at Cape Town the boats had to be taken 2,300 miles by train, *viâ* Bulawayo and Livingstone, to railhead north of Elizabethville, in the Belgian Congo. Next followed 150 miles of haulage, by atrocious roads, over country varying in altitude from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. Then another journey on trunks over a short section of railway. Then the boats were floated 400 miles down the Lualaba [Upper Congo] under their own power for part of the journey, and for the rest on lighters. Shoals and rocks abounded, and barrels had to be lashed under the boats to reduce their draughts. The final stage of the journey was by rail again to the small Belgian harbour of Lukuga, about halfway up the Western shore of the lake."

Commander Spicer Simson, in his report on the journey, drew special attention to the work of Sub-Lieutenant A. Dudley, R.N.V.R., who was in charge of the transport, and states that the officers and men "cheerfully worked under the most trying conditions of heat always, rain occasionally, and thick dust on most occasions. The first and last of these conditions were particularly hard to bear on account of the shortness of water which was experienced. Washing, and even drinking water, was voluntarily given up for use in the boilers of the traction engines in order that the progress of the expedition should not be delayed. Only those who have had to work without shade in the thick dust raised by the engines under a tropical sun, with the added discomforts of nothing to drink and nothing to wash in, can realize what determination is necessary to maintain the necessary energy to overcome the great difficulties which were encountered on the road."

NORTY PER CENT. OF RHODESIANS SERVING.

Dealing with the general situation in Rhodesia and the raising of forces for other fields, Lord Buxton records that as early as October, 1914, Southern Rhodesia had offered 1,000 men to the Imperial Government, and that the First Rhodesia Regiment had already been formed. This regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Burnside, helped to quell the rebellion in the Union and subsequently fought under General Botha in South-West Africa. The Second Rhodesia Regiment was next formed and left in March, 1915, under Major A. E. Capell, for East Africa, where it has rendered splendid splendid service. On the general situation, and Rhodesia's effort, Lord Buxton says:—

"The defence system of Rhodesia at the time when war broke out fell very far short of perfection. The British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia and the Northern Rhodesia Native Police, though both fine forces, were no more than sufficient for the preservation of order, even in normal times, in a territory having an area of 450,000 square miles and a population of 1,600,000 natives and barely 30,000 Europeans. The Volunteer and cadet organizations in the South and the rifle associations in the North reflected credit on their respective members, but they did not represent any system of general training or of readiness for emergency such as the geographical situation of the territory or its stage of political development demanded.

"It was a remarkable achievement in the circumstances for Rhodesia within nine months of the outbreak of hostilities to have secured its borders against invasion and, in addition, to have furnished two regiments of European infantry for service in distant fields. Including those who went to England independently to offer their services it may safely be stated that by the middle of 1916 not less than 40 per cent. of the adult male white population were on active service in some part of Africa or Europe."

BELGIAN READY HELP.

Lord Buxton brings to notice the services of various officers and civil officials. Among them are Brigadier-General A. H. M. Edwards, C.B., who, for the first 18 months of the war exercised the chief command of all the forces in Rhodesia, and had the oversight of transport, internal, and other matters. "All these duties were performed by General Edwards with unfailing energy and admirable patience." Colonel T. S. Masterman as Chief Staff Officer, rendered valuable service in a period of excessive strain. The help and sound advice of Sir Drummond Chaplin and Mr. L. A. Wallace, Administrators of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, respectively, is acknowledged, as also "the discreet influence and untiring industry" of Mr. H. J. Stanley, the representative in Rhodesia of the Imperial Government.

The dispatch concludes with the following tribute to the aid given Rhodesia by the Belgians: "Lastly, it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge our indebtedness to the administration of the Belgian Congo for their co-operation, not only on the Northern border, but also in the journey of the Naval Expedition to Tanganyika and in the action fought on the lake. It is true that they were closely concerned in the question of the command of the lake and, to a lesser degree, in the defence of the Fife-Abercorn frontier. Their actions, however, were dictated by no motives of self-interest. The co-operation of our gallant Belgian Allies was lent, as it was accepted, in a genuine spirit of friendship and *camaraderie*."

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par ($10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

IT is desired, and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to $1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now $1,000,000, of which only $78,080 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of $19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway Contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is $200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees, and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is $19,817.93. This amount together with the sum of $19,548.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of $39,366.55, which it is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund $10,000.00. To pay a dividend of $1.00 per share $7,808.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account $21,558.55.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MAY, 1917.

Dr. *Cr.*

LIABILITIES.	$	cts.	ASSETS.	$	cts.
SHARE CAPITAL.			Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account...$83,958.12		
Authorised 100,000 shares at $10 each ...$1,000,000			Less sold, &c. ... 311.25		
Issued 7,808 shares at $10 each ...	78,080	00		$83,646.87	
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT ...	5,000	00	Less Depreciation ... 6,227.72		
SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers ...	20,755	72		$77,419.15	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			Additions during the year ... 4,836.86		
Balance as per last account...$19,548.62				82,256	01
Profit for the year ... 19,817.93			Value of 2 Launches as per last account ... ...$ 4,500.00		
	39,366	55	Less Depreciation ... 450.00		
				4,050	00
			Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account...$ 810.00		
			Less Depreciation ... 81.00		
				729	00
			Stock in trade...$27,649.70		
			Less Depreciation ... 795.89		
				26,853	81
			Work in Progress...	6,000	00
			Accounts Receivable ...	15,874	35
			Cash at Bank and in hand {Bank 7,271.54 / P/Cash 167.56} ...	7,439	10
	$ 143,202	27		$ 143,202	27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	$	cts.		$	cts.
To Interest Account ...	450	00	By Balance Working Account ...	28,117	79
,, Auditor's Fee ...	200	00			
,, Depreciation on Machy. Plant, Stock, &c. ...	7,554	61			
To Writing off old Machinery...	95	25			
,, Profit on the year...	19,817	93			
	$ 28,117	79		$ 28,117	79

GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely, $21,369.56. Subject to the foregoing observation, in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of $... ... ...

being a deposit of $10 per share for.....shares of $10 each of the above-named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us) .....shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address .....

Description .....

Date.....

Signature .....

To be retained by the Bankers.

This form should be sent entire, with a cheque for the deposit of $10 on each share to the bankers of the Company, namely, the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

To be returned to the applicant.

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this.....day of ..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from.....

.....the sum of $..... being a deposit of $10 per share upon.....shares of $10 each of the above-named Company.

For the—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

.....
Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

Should the amount of $200,000 not be subscribed to enable the General Managers to proceed with the allotment, amount authed by each subscriber will be returned without interest.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

TRIBUNALS AND ARMY DOCTORS.

CIVILIANS IN KHAKI WHO LOSE THEIR HEADS.

Giving evidence before the Special Commission inquiring into Army medical re-examinations,

Mr. Ernest Walter Hart, one of the joint secretaries of the Middlesex Appeal Tribunal, which has dealt with about 8,000 appeals, said the following three cases from Mill Hill were brought by his tribunal to the notice of the War Office:

A man mentally deficient passed for general service.

A man who suffered from rheumatic fever, varicose veins in both legs, hammer toe on each foot, and a displaced knee cartilage passed for general service.

A man pigeon-breasted, with defective valvular action passed for field service at home.

The War Office replied that the board at Mill Hill consisted of doctors specially chosen for the work and presided over by an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps. The letter added: "It is considered that their decisions may be accepted with confidence."

The witness gave particulars of 262 cases of men examined more than once. In the majority of these the second examination had taken place at the instance of his tribunal.

TAKEN FROM AEROPLANES.

A man passed B 1 at Hounslow had certificates saying he suffered from chronic Bright's disease and valvular disease of the heart. The Special Medical Board confirmed him as B 1. When about to leave for France he was further examined and was now classified C 2. Had the tribunal known he was only C 2 they would have given him exemption in view of the work he was doing on aeroplane engines.

He called attention to the short interval in many cases between two examinations. Within one month one case was reduced from A to B 2, another from B 1 to Rejected, and a third from C 2 to Rejected. Within two months one case was reduced from A to Rejected, one from B 2 to Rejected, and three from A to C 1. These were decisions of either Mill Hill or Hounslow Medical Board.

The witness also gave examples of reduction and raising in category.

Eleven Class A cases lowered to C 3; 7 Class A cases rejected; 8 B 1 cases rejected; 5 C 1 cases rejected.

Six rejected men raised to Class A; 5 rejected men made B 1; 1 discharged man made B 1; 1 C 3 man made B 1; 4 C 1 men made B 1; 1 C 1 man passed to Class A.

Cases under the Review of Exceptions Act:

One discharged, 1 rejected, 3 twice rejected, 2 three times rejected, and 1 four times rejected raised to Class A; 3 rejected and 2 twice rejected made B 1; 1 four times rejected made B 1.

MILL HILL COMPLAINTS.

Mr. Hart gave specimen cases of men reported to be suffering from specific complaints. They included:

Classified B 1 Mill Hill, rejected by the Special Medical Board; suffered from locomotor ataxy.

Passed A, Mill Hill, rejected at Hendon; weak heart.

Passed A, Mill Hill, afterwards B 3, Mill Hill; diseased ankle joints.

Passed B 1 at St. Pancras, A by the Special Medical Board; reported to have duodenal ulcer and chronic appendicitis. The tribunal gave him exemption, notwithstanding the decision of the Special Board.

Passed A, Mill Hill, later C 2 at Mill Hill; blind in the right eye.

Passed B 1 at Mill Hill, afterwards discharged at Mill Hill; epilepsy.

MISSING CERTIFICATES.

Replying to Mr. Caradoc Rees, Mr. Hart said the descriptions of the diseases were mainly from the certificates of private doctors produced at the tribunal. He gave sixteen cases of men found suffering from tuberculosis who had been passed for service: five in Class A, five B 1, one B 2, two B 3, one C 1, and two C 3. A man passed B 1 at Mill Hill last April produced two medical certificates before the tribunal to say he was suffering from epilepsy.

A man previously rejected was passed C 1 at Hounslow this year. A specialist wrote: "I have already written three full certificates for this patient. In every case the recruiting body has lost them. This can only mean they are definitely destroyed."

MAN WITH REVERSIBLE HEAD.

A man was passed B 1 in June 1916 and B 3 in November, both at Hounslow, and, said Mr. Hart, he suffered from a peculiar nervous affection. "He would give his head a jerk until it practically got reversed. He had to take his head forcibly in his two hands and bring it round again."

Mr. Sutton: He may be in the Army now? He probably is, but we have not heard of him again.

Dealing generally with complaints made to the tribunal against the medical boards, he said these were:—

The perfunctory nature of the examination.

Alteration of classification by the president without any examination.

Lack of courtesy and off-hand manner in which men were treated.

Destruction of previous certificates of rejection and retention of original certificates of private practitioners.

Private certificate ignored and men producing them regarded as endeavouring to evade service.

SCRATCH ORGANISATION.

Mr. Donald Maclean, M.P., chairman of the London Appeal Tribunal and the House of Commons section of that body, was the next witness. He said: "The experience of the committees of the tribunal fully corroborates the statement of Mr. Barnes, the Pensions Minister, when he said that he had dealt with, roughly speaking, 100,000 cases of men who ought never to have been in the Army. It is quite obvious there must be many thousands still left in the Army who never ought to have been there."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

BISHOPS' SUPPORT FOR NEW EDUCATION MINISTER.

NEED OF RELIGION.

In the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury recently,

The Bishop of Winchester, in the absence of the Bishop of Salisbury, moved, and the Bishop of Southwell seconded, the following resolution:—

"That this House welcomes the educational ideals and proposals outlined by the President of the Board of Education in the House of Commons on April 18th, and is prepared to further them by every means, but resolves that so soon as such action can be taken without hindrance to those proposals a united effort should be made to secure that adequate religious instruction be an essential part of the education given."

The Bishop of Winchester called attention to the order of the resolution putting the need of supporting Mr. Fisher's proposals first and the united effort for religious instruction second. We ought to follow Mr. Fisher's lead and do more and better for our teachers. The proposals to pay them better are to be commended. Mr. Fisher's proposals also with regard to the taught, especially during the interval between the present age of leaving school and reaching adult life, are worthy of general support. To make suggestions as to religious education at this moment would be in effect obstructive, but as the Minister of Education's proposals come more and more into effect the need for religion as the basis of our educational system will be more and more clear. The fear of secularization was increasing in the whole nation. Non-conformists and Roman Catholics felt this as well as members of the Church of England. The difficulties in the face of some wide scheme of religious education could be overcome by the force of religious life which was so conspicuously revealing itself at the present time. He was optimistic enough to hope that we might open a new chapter in this matter.

The Bishop of Southwell called attention particularly to the proposals for the education of young people up to the age of 18, and noticed that the education in view was not simply technical but liberal in the best sense of the term. Everything depended on the union of all Christian forces in the country. A door is at the present moment opening very wide to *rapprochement*. Interdenominational children's mission conferences were now being held all over his diocese, and there was a keen desire for union with regard to Christian education for the people. He definitely offered Nonconformists the right of entry into Church schools to teach Nonconformist children. The next step after the conferences was to approach the local education authority together.

MR. FISHER'S SCHEME NOT ALL.

The Bishop of Oxford spoke strongly in favour of the resolution, and in particular of the need of supporting Mr. Fisher's proposals. He called attention to Lord Crawford's statement in the House of Lords to the effect that Mr. Fisher's present scheme did not give the whole of the educational programme planned by the Government. He also spoke very strongly as to the need of consulting not only Roman Catholics and Nonconformists, but also the teachers. The teaching profession was highly organized and we must be very careful to take them into consultation and show our appreciation of their rights to speak.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells asked for a conference with a view to concordat.

The Bishop of Southwark spoke as one who had been a teacher for 24 years. The real inwardness and kernel of Mr. Fisher's proposals was the raising of the sense of dignity and vocation in teachers. This was the first time in the history of the national system of education in England that this had been recognized. Everything hinged on the status of the teachers. All the great ideas and reforms have come from them and will always come from them.

The Bishop of Norwich spoke also as a schoolmaster, and insisted on the Imperial aspect, and the duty to send out good teachers to Canada and the Dominions.

The Archbishop of Canterbury rejoiced in the order of the wording of the resolution, and strongly supported the general lines of Mr. Fisher's proposals. It was a mistake to separate education and religion. Instruction. They were really inseparable. If this was the case the need of training teachers to teach religion as an essential part of their equipment was plain. We must remember to look upon education as a whole; on religious education as a part of it, and denominational teaching as the best way of giving religious forces in the united effort to put the education of the country on its true basis.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The London Appeal Tribunal had dealt with over 39,000 case, and fully 34,000 were in the Army. Of the balance of 5,000 they were keeping 3,000 and sifting them out.

"We are approaching the necessary preparations for another winter's campaign. The sickness casualties in the Army on active service in men between 35 and 40 are very much greater than with men between 30 and 35.

"Every branch of the Army for dealing with war on a great scale is more or less a scratch organisation. Looking at things as impartially as I can, I am driven to the conclusion that there has been and still is going on an immense amount of hasty and ill-considered classification of men for the Army."

COMMON SENSE AND SYMPATHY.

"I have come to the conclusion," said Mr. Maclean, "that you can grapple with this problem by having, say, 100 special medical boards over the country, and you could find quite easily a large number of fair-minded men who command the confidence of all sections who could form these boards, and, while not being great specialists of world-wide eminence, would have all the necessary qualifications and, above all, common sense and sympathy.

In his opinion the attested men had been unfairly dealth with.

"The greater part of all this friction and bother," he said, "has been caused not by the Regular Army man but by civilians for the time being in khaki. They get into uniform and completely lose their heads."

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE PROBLEM.

A CABINET INQUIRY.

A deputation of members of Parliament representing constituencies in London waited upon the Prime Minister recently, and placed before him their views as to the need for the improvement of the defence of London against air raids.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, said:—I do not want you to go away with any idea that we do not realize the importance of defending London, not merely defending London because it contains millions of people, but because it is the capital of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) I realize that there is a special case for defending London even in comparison with other towns, for the simple reason that it gives special satisfaction, undoubtedly, to the Germans to be able to bomb the capital of their most hated enemy. And we are acting upon that assumption. But before I tell you anything about what we are doing I should like very faithfully to examine the propositions upon which the Government must necessarily act. I still say on behalf of the Government that we must put the safety of the soldiers at the front first (hear, hear), and I say so without any hesitation. If anyone in this country says "Ourselves first and our soldiers afterwards," well, then, they had better find another Government. Now that is my view (hear, hear), because we shall certainly not act upon that principle. What I said in the House of Commons a short time ago I say in this meeting in reference to this point. Do not let us lose our sense of proportion. I am the last man in the world to think lightly of the deaths of these poor people on Saturday or on any day; but if you took the whole of the casualties that have occurred from the beginning of the war from hostile aircraft, during the whole of these three years, they are not as great as the casualties suffered by our soldiers in a small battle in France.

A single counter-act in France by the Germans on a small scale produces casualties greater than the whole of the casualties sustained by the civilian population, not merely in London, but in every town in Great Britain during the whole of the three years of the war. Do not, therefore, let us exaggerate. And when it is a question between giving the soldier a chance who is fighting in France and of protecting the civilian population at home, I say that the risks taken by us here are not comparable in the least degree to the risks taken every day in their lives by these gallant fellows in France—and we must consider them first. I am only putting that on the hypothesis that you may have to decide one day, as we had to decide, if risks were to be taken, whether they were to be taken by the soldiers at the front or by the civilian population in this country. We had absolutely no hesitation in supporting the claim of our military advisers that the soldiers at the front must have the first demand upon our resources.

SOLDIERS' SAFETY MUST COME FIRST.

I will tell you at once I know how very serious it is to have imperfect observation at the Front, and I could give you the case of a battle which was fought, not this year, but which was certainly fought within the last two years, where our men, making an advance, came up against a hidden position which was not discovered, and the slaughter was perfectly horrible. It did not take more than about 20 minutes and the ground was littered with fallen men. That shows the vital importance of having a swarm of aeroplanes there to scrutinize every square yard of the ground before the advance is made, and the risks which are run by those poor fellows are infinitely greater than any which are run by civilians in this country. I therefore put that first. If anybody says to us that our policy should be, Our own safety first, and the safety of the soldiers afterwards, then I say at once that we certainly shall not listen to that, whatever the panic may be.

Now, having stated that quite explicity to begin with, I will go on to the next thing. Another statement has been made to the effect of London being bare of fighting aircraft. Well, now, whose statement is that? The actual fact is that a greater number of first-class fighting aircraft went up into the air on our side than the number of the hostile aeroplanes which came over. But you cannot always, in a fight, guarantee that when you attack hostile aeroplanes you will bring them down, because, if you did, what about our airmen that are constantly crossing the German lines and coming back alive? They are attacked often by two, three, and four to one, and yet they come back, the majority of them. You may riddle a machine and yet never hit a vital spot. I remember seeing a machine in France; there were about 300 hits on that machine, yet the aviator was barely scratched, and there was no vital spot in the machine hit, and he came back. And I have not the faintest doubt myself that these German machines were probably riddled with bullets from our aircraft, and that many of them are absolutely unfit to go up again without being completely overhauled and made good. That is what happens to a good many of the machines which come back in France—they are no good afterwards—and I have no doubt that is what happened here.

OUR AIRMEN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

But, after all, out of the 22 machines that came over, four were brought down. That is a pretty high percentage. It is a much higher percentage than was brought down of the French machines which crossed over the German lines just recently. In that case there were only two out of 84 brought down by the Germans, while we brought down four out of 22. Do let us be fair to these very gallant

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

"SHOCK UNITS" IDENTIFIED.

UNMARRIED OR REFRACTORY SOLDIERS.

Full and interesting details of the organization of the German formations known as "Stosstruppen," or "shock units," indicate that the German army at the front is now divided into superior and inferior grades of soldiers.

The "shock units," specially formed for difficult operations which the ordinary regiments evidently are regarded as unqualified to undertake, are formed from among the young, vigorous men of the regular battalions. They are nearly all unmarried men, or if married are childless, and this regulation has been drafted for the reason that whenever they are sent into action they encounter overwhelming chances of losing their lives. They, in fact, resemble the "forlorn hopes" of old-time wars except that they are not volunteers.

German prisoners assert that soldiers who are insubordinate or who do not take kindly to the discipline of the army are sent into the ranks of these special units destined to sacrifice themselves in attacks on specially important positions or in attempts, which hitherto have generally proved vain, to recapture positions such as the Chemin des Dames from the French.

Until now each German army has had attached to it one or two battalions of these "shock units." Henceforth, according to the newest regulations each German army corps is to organize a "shock unit" of its own. Orders have been issued by the German high command that in certain cases each infantry brigade is to have a "shock unit" consisting of a company, and the companies may be united, should circumstances call for it, into a battalion to be at the service of the army corps commander.

The composition of such a battalion varies, but that of the second "shock battalion" of the Third German Army may be given as an example. It was commanded by a Captain with a Lieutenant as Adjutant, and it consisted of four companies, each mustering one hundred men with three officers. There was besides a Company of machine gunners with six pieces, also a mixed company with trench mortars and grenade throwers, as well as a company of men armed with implements for dispersing liquid fire. Added to these was a "shock" battery of small field guns.

These shock units are never used for the holding of a sector of the line. They go into action only when a difficult operation is to be executed. The battalion is placed directly under the orders of the officer in command of the operation. When possible the men are all provided with bicycles, but usually they are transferred in fast motor cars to the place where their services are required.

Often part of the men of such a battalion are distributed in small units among the ordinary battalions engaged. They are specially instructed beforehand as to the most important points aimed at in the attack and they act as guides to their less specialized comrades. Their work is to make breaches in the enemy line, to lead the way into the Allies' trenches, to destroy machine gun emplacements and field fortresses with the help of the special cannon and other weapons at their disposal, and eventually to aid in the reorganization for defence against counter-attack of any position which may be captured.

As soon as the heavy fighting is over the men of the "shock unit" still remaining alive withdraw to the rear and rejoin the rest of the battalion in readiness to be hurried off to any other part of the line where hot work is in progress.—*New York Times.*

A FINANCIAL ABYSS.

PLIGHT OF AUSTRO-GERMANS.

It is the opinion of American financial experts that Austria confesses to virtual bankruptcy by paying interest on its gold-bearing bonds in paper kronen at a discount of 60 per cent., and that Germany was also tottering on the edge of this financial abyss when the Reichsbank decided to release $19,000,000 in gold in an effort to restore its highly disorganised exchanges in neutral countries. One year has been occupied by the German banks to increase gold reserves by this amount, which constitutes but a drop in the bucket of needs to be dealt with. Austria, it is emphasised, has practically no gold to give up, and Germany cannot hope to make any real impression on the value of the mark abroad unless it pours out thousands of millions from a gold reserve which is already totally inadequate to cover the Reichsbank's immense paper circulation. Germany's only hope short of peace of arresting its slide to the bottom of the slope, it is declared, must lie in the resumption of mailed fist methods against neutral neighbours, and questioning subjects alike who dare place doubts upon German solvency.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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aviators, who did their best. (Hear, hear.) This is not a bad achievement, especially when compared with the two machines out of 84 brought down by the Germans the day previously, although the French machines actually crossed the German lines. Therefore to say that London was bare of fighting aircraft has not the remotest approximation to the truth. Whether better use could be made of these aircraft, whether the new machines which are coming in at a very considerable rate can be immediately utilized is another matter.

Now let me tell you what we are doing. General Smuts and I went to see the vicinity of the raid on Saturday, and the Cabinet has been considering further the question of the defence of London. The Cabinet have decided that General Smuts and I should undertake a general investigation into the matter, and we are doing it. Every reasonable precaution has been taken, and whatever practicable steps can be taken along the lines of improving the defence of London are being taken. I think, on the whole, that is as much as it is wise for me to say at the present moment.

HEADACHES.

The Cause and Remedy.

Sick and Nervous Headaches are but the symptoms of other ailments to which they are merely sympathetic, such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, or some other irregularity of the system. Many women habitually suffer from Headaches, which make life a daily purgatory. Indeed this complaint may be regarded as peculiarly an affection of the feminine sex, an ailment common to all women from girlhood to old age. If men suffered from Headaches as women do, business would be at a standstill, but the truth is that a woman's headache is generally due to womanly causes. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause. They aid the digestion and assimilation of food, cleanse the system and purify the blood, and are a positive cure for sick headache, biliousness and stomach disorders.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blotches, and all Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

43.18

When you hear a man state that the demand for

JOHNNIE WALKER

must surely be too great for quality to be maintained, tell him you know better.

Tell him that to safeguard the three "ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy has always been, and always will be, first and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

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20,000 DOCTORS

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PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage containing *ALL* the constituents able to support Life."—*Lancet.* 38.1

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can actuate nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of pourness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

Send stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for trial bottle to either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Venders may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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"MONTEAGLE"	18 Sept.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	22 Nov.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	27 Sept.	"MONTEAGLE"	24 Nov.
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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (Each 30,025 Tons Displacement. Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth. One, Two and Three Berth Rooms. Suites and Rooms with Private Bath. Laundry. Gymnasium and Cafe.

EMPRESS OF ASIA (Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations. Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

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11,000 Tons Disp. 12,000 Tons Disp.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong. Telephone 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 9th Sept., D'light.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Sunday, 9th Sept. 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Thursday, 13th Sept. D'light
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 15th Sept. 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	CHIESHING	Sunday, 16th Sept., D'light.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE WISHING CAP.

If you had the prospect of a settled income of five thousand pounds a year, you would, doubtless, be prepared to swear that you could be extremely happy. It is tantalising, isn't it, that more of us cannot at least try the experiment for a year?

But as you and I and all the world know, money alone cannot bring complete happiness. Doubtless we should be in agreement if we said that at least it would be helpful to that end. We are told by the sages, and experience proves it, that health is the biggest and best asset in life. All the more reason, then, why it should be jealously guarded. We should all, therefore, grasp health with both hands, as it is above and beyond riches. For the every-day ailments which affect us all at one time or another there is nothing that will aid you better than Mother Seigel's Syrup. This great stomach and liver tonic can and does help you to retain and regain health. Nature as a general rule is not unkind to us providing we take note of the warnings she gives. The daily headache, if not arrested, will surely lead to worse trouble; perhaps biliousness may follow, which is a sure indication that all is not right with your digestive organs. The proper thing, therefore, is to act at once and do as thousands have done—take a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup and thereafter keep it in your home as your family remedy.

"I think you will be interested to learn what Mother Seigel's Syrup has done for me. I don't think that anyone could possibly have suffered more keenly from the pains of Indigestion than I have during a long period of my life. Right from a young woman I had been a victim to this complaint until twelve years ago, when through Mother Seigel's Syrup I completely banished it. As I am now nearing 70 years of age you will see that I was in its grip for nearly 40 years. Three bottles of your remedy made me a new woman, when I had got into a very low state through not only being unable to take food, but also through fear of the consequences of pains that would follow if I did. To-day my health and appetite are both excellent."—Mary A. Cripps, Well Cottage, Longridge, Stroud, Glos., July 12th, 1916.

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LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO., Whitefriars, London.

Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844

WEATHER REPORT.

September 7th 10.45.—Warning to Coast Ports, Formosa and Manila:—Typhoon in Lat. 22 deg. N. Long. 126 deg. E. moving northwards.

September 7th at 12.7.—Pressure has decreased quickly over N. Japan, slightly to moderately over S. Japan, the Loochoos, Formosa and northern Luzon; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. A moderate typhoon is situated to the south-east of Japan, the northern depression has moved eastwards to the north of Hokkaido, and an area of relatively low pressure covers the N. China Sea. The typhoon is situated to the S.E. of the Meako Shima Islands, moving N.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8.0 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 72.91 inches, against an average of 84.16 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N. and W. or variable winds, light to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	N winds, moderate to fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal.	Symbol.	Meaning.
1.	Red cone.	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	Black cone.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.	Black cone inverted.	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.	Black drum.	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.	Black ball.	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.	Double cone.	Gale expected to increase.
7.	Black cross.	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

ITCHING ECZEMA ON CHILDREN

Six Months. Awful to See. Hardly Had Any Sleep at All. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My two children suffered with eczema for six months. It broke out on their bodies and all over their faces and heads and was of a wet running nature. It was awful to see them. They hardly had any sleep at all.

"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I sent for a free sample. I could see that it was doing them good so I purchased more. I am pleased to say they are now completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Ward, 40a, Castle St., Barnsley, Yorks., Eng., July 29, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

36-25

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

By reasons of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties is universally recognised as

OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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JJ&S

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKEY unequalled for flavour and purity. Guaranteed to be

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

Famous for over 100 years.

John Jameson & Son, Ltd., Dub

Distillers to H.M. The King.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED 1715.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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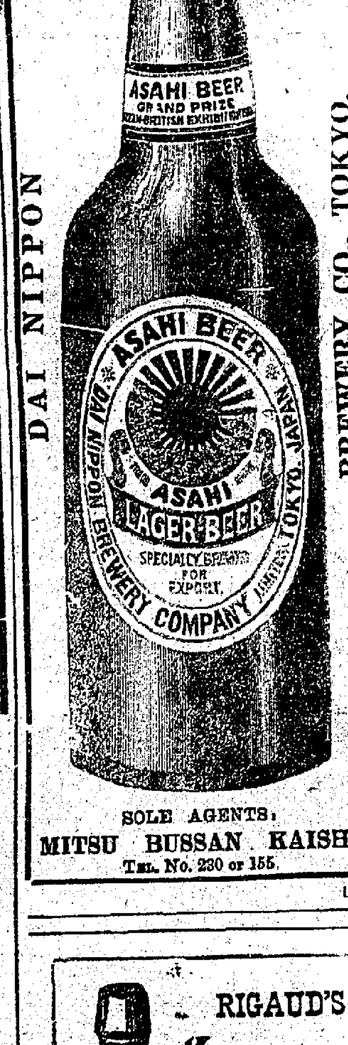
"ASAHI BEER."



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RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER

Beware of Imitations.

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PERFUMERS

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDIES

THERAPION No. 1 CURE DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.

THERAPION No. 2 CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.

THERAPION No. 3 CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOUR.

SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 8/-.

SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LA CLERE MED. CO., 7 AVERS STOCK ED, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.

TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

ASK THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BOX, OTHERWISE REFUSE IT.

BUT COPY STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

LONDON: CHEMISTS' EXCHANGE LTD.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 9th Sept., D'light.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 10th Sept., 11 A.M.
FOOCHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 11th Sept., 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 15th Sept., D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY,	18th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

16

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG, about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES. Reailing about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUAKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, Sept., at Noon.	12th
	§ INABA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	MONDAY, Oct., at Noon.	8th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9,600	SUNDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M.	23rd
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	KIRIN MARU Capt.	6,000	THURSDAY, Sept.	20th
	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irizawa	21,000	SATURDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M.	22nd
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	16,000	TUESDAY, Sept., at 11 A.M.	25th
	§ KAGA MARU Capt. Komatsubara	12,500	SATURDAY, Oct., at 11 A.M.	10th
KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Kamada	8,000	SUNDAY, Sept.	9th
	RANGOON MARU Capt. Goto	8,000	SATURDAY, Sept.	22nd

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 282 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR.	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI.,	5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON.,	15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI.,	26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR.,	10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI.,	23rd Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500	Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200	"
SEIYO MARU	14,000	"

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

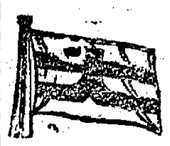
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queens Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	FRIDAY,	14th Sept., at Noon
"HAWAII MARU"	WED'DAY,	26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	9th Sept., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	THURSDAY,	13th Sept., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date	
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang* ...	Saturday,	8th, 2.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Taksang*	Saturday,	8th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Yingchow*	Saturday,	8th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	*Wingsang*	Saturday,	8th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung ...	*Kaijo Maru* ...	Sunday,	9th, 9.00 A M
Swatow and Bangkok	*Luchow*	Monday,	10th, 10.00 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Tuesday,	11th, 10.00 A M
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao Pisco Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso	*Anyo Maru* ...	Tuesday,	11th, 11.00 A M
Saigon	*Telemachus* ...	Saturday,	11th, 11.00 A M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Huichow*	Tuesday,	11th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Shinyo Maru* ...	Tuesday,	11th, 3.00 P M
Formosa via Kobe, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria B.C., and Seattle	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Wednesday,	12th, 10.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER	*Empress of Japan*	Wednesday, 12th, Registration Letters	9.15 A M 10.30 A M

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125	$575, sellers		$22 3/- int. a/c 1917
INSURANCES.—				
Canton	$50	$320		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$131		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$500		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	£7.100		10% int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$790, sellers		$60 for 1916
Yangtszes	$60	$130		$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$81		$5 int. a/c 1916/17
		$17½		$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15			
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$35		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	$59		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$29		$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$92		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P50	$28		6 Pts. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$73, sales		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$115½		$5 and bonus of $6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T. 76		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30/4/16
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$94, sales		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation ...	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$50	$53		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$78, buyers		$3 int. account 1917
OILS.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 14		Tl. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	£1	103 6, buyers		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspians	£1	32/-		9% for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30/6/17
Raubs	£1	$2.60, sellers		None since 1910
Tronch	£1	25/6		2/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 160, sel.		Tls. 9 for year ending 31/10/16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 14, buy.		T. 0.80 for year ending 30/11/16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd. ...	Tls. 50	T. 36, buy.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 129		Tls. 6 for year ending 30/6/16
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5, buy.		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneos	$12	$6½		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4½		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$25		$3 for year ending 31/7/16
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7, sellers		30 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$45½		$3 for year ending 28/2/17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$149		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$5.6½, buyers		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10½, buyers		$1 for year ending 31/5/17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$6		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9, sellers		7½ for year ending do. [30/4/17
Do. New	$1	$0.90		
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		35 cents for year ending 31/5/17
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$6		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$8½, sellers		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.30 x.d.	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.50	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.50	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.10 x.d.	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	$2	June	$8.75	40 p. c.	25 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.00	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	—
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.60 c.d.	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.50 x.d.	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec	$23.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London ...			2/8		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 7th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/4⅛
Bank Bills at 3 days' sight ...	3/2⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	3/2⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/2⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	413
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	452½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	70⅝
Credits at 60 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	147½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ...	101
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	134⅜
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	189½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ...	5⅛% pm n.
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	5 % pm s.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	98½
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate ...	$ 6.30 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	$17.60
BAR SILVER, per oz.	48⅛d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „ ...	$0.08 „
Canton .....20 „ ...	$0.34 Discount
Canton .....10 „ ...	$0.00 „

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9 p.m.—V.R.C. Night Fete.

Saturday, 29th Sept.:—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.78	29.75	29.70
Temperature ...	85	78	85
Humidity ...	75	97	74
Wind Direction ...	East	calm	calm
„ Force ...	3	0	0
Weather	c	cf	c
Rain	0.15	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 6th 86

Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th 78

The "Three Castles" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

Facsimile of letter from George Washington November 25th 1759

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON, ENGLAND.

W.G.S.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [15

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(¼ of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th Mar. 1917. [635

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	
£1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bhara Rangoon
Colombo Howrah Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 15,000,000
Reserve Funds	„ 5,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKIO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEN, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOERABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Taianghsien, Haingtai. JANGCHOW: Weihsien, Shashia Chiahsin, Laichi, Kiochow, Ningpo, KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loko, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien, Linchi, Liaising, Teinien, Yihsien Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tsiling, Changchow, Antung. CANTON. KUSHANG, PEKING, Kwaihu's Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [639

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTW DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C for THE HONGKONG torials, Hongkong.